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**ATLANTIC EDITION — THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON, FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

U. S. to Make New Study Of Safety in Air

Will, in Conjunction With Air Lines, Re-examine Whole Aviation Field

Crashes Prompt Move

Question Raised Whether Aviation Devices Add To Or Detract From Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 11 — Commercial aviation and the United States Government have decided upon a thorough re-examination of the general safety problem which they must solve jointly. In the meantime they are pressing forward with their program for the development of specific safety devices.

The immediate reaction in official circles here to the latest disaster at Uniontown, Penna., has been to raise a very serious question whether the commercial air lines themselves are not putting too much reliance on the "aids to air navigation" and failing to give due weight to the known limitations on such "aids."

Where No Help Proves a Help

It is pointed out here that on several air routes which are not provided with radio beacons, lights and emergency landing fields there has been no accident whatever during the entire period of their operation. In other words where there are no "aids" there is no tendency to overconfidence.

The major disasters have all occurred on routes where "aids" have been developed to the greatest degree and where there is often a tendency to rely on "aids" under weather condition which are known to greatly reduce their value.

Coincident with this re-examination of the general problem of air safety has been a quick glance back over the progress of recent months in specific improvement of planes themselves and of safety devices directly connected with the plane. This reveals great progress and the early promise of important new devices, but certain problems are still to be solved.

Some Recent Developments

On the side of recent progress are such developments as the controllable pitch propeller which has greatly improved the safety of "take-offs." The retractable landing gear is of significant value in increasing the safety of forced landings in rough country. A plane provided with it always makes a forced landing on its "belly," a procedure which reduces almost to zero the danger of an overturn.

For bad weather conditions the "de-icer" for the leading edges of wings and tail surfaces has removed another major hazard. More recently still is the "de-icer" for propellers. This device sprays alcohol over the forward surface of the propellers while in flight and effectively prevents any ice formation on them.

An important safety factor has been acquired in the ability of all modern multiple-engined planes to fly and land safely with only one motor functioning.

Some Use Robot Pilot

The gyroscopic automatic pilot has been installed on all its planes by TWA and has the advantage of relieving the pilot of much tedious routine work, but several other lines oppose it on the ground that pilots would use it too much and tend to get out of practice.

Three problems connected with the plane itself still remain to be solved.

First is ice formation on the radio antenna which can destroy radio contact with the ground.

Second is the problem of ice formation in the carburetors. Virtually every carburetor manufacturer is now working on this problem, and it is reported that two think they have solved it.

The third and most generally vital is that of snow and ice static, a radio phenomena which has not yet been fully understood and which radio equipment manufacturers have not yet succeeded in overcoming. It completely destroys radio beacon signals at times. In fact, this may have contributed to the disaster at Uniontown.

Problems to Be Solved

In regard to safety in operation the situation is analogous. Long strides have been made, but there are still several problems to be solved of major importance which bear on the question of undue reliance on the "aids to navigation."

The Department of Commerce maintains searchlights every 15 miles along the main airways. It has provided emergency landing fields every 50 miles. And there is a system of radio beams which can theoretically lead the pilot from the be-

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Latvia Sets Up Dictatorship With Ulmanis in Presidency

Former U. S. Student Attains Absolute Powers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, April 11—Leader of modern Latvia, Dr. Karlis Ulmanis, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, today became President of his country as well.

A decree to this effect was approved three weeks ago by the Cabinet and signed by the retiring President, Albert Kviesis.

This move is considered here as a sequel to the abolition of the constitution of Latvia, now ruled by the Cabinet. A new Constitution is being drafted and Dr. Ulmanis will hold the post of President until its promulgation.

Dr. Ulmanis from now on will be second to none in his country, and he will have to bear the strain of work normally done by three men.

His authority over the 2,000,000 inhabitants of Latvia is now indisputable.

Latvia's new President was born on a farm in western Latvia in 1877. He attended schools in his native country, then went to East Prussia for a special course in dairy farming and completed his education at the Universities of Zürich and Leipzig. He also studied at the University of Nebraska. In 1907, Dr. Ulmanis returned to his native land, which at that time was a part of Russia. During the World War he was active in organizing committees for the relief of refugees in Russia and gained so much popularity that in October, 1918, when the idea of Latvian independence ripened into fact, he was requested to lead the establishment of the Latvian Republic.

On Nov. 18, 1918, Latvian independence was proclaimed by the National Council, which elected Dr. Ulmanis Prime Minister. In the course of events he held this post of Prime Minister a number of times as leader of the Farmers' Party.

On May 15, 1934, he abolished the Constitution along with the Parliamentary system. His success in establishing a national government on Fascist lines is largely attributed to the support by the conservative farming element which forms two-thirds of the entire population of Latvia and consequently had an overwhelming majority over the socialist factions.

Dr. Karlis Ulmanis
Prime Minister-Foreign Chief Becomes Supreme as Sequel to Abolition of Latvian Constitution

Move to Confiscate Property of Exiles Started in Mexico

DALLAS, Texas, April 11 (AP)—Exiled Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, Mexico's "strong man," left here at 8:35 a. m. (central standard time) today by airplane for Los Angeles.

MEXICO, D. F., April 11 (AP)—A movement of expropriation of the vast properties of the exiled former dictator of Mexico, Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, was started today by left-wing members of the Chamber of Deputies.

Manlio Fabio Altamirano, radical deputy from Veracruz, who predicted the exile of General Calles and his followers three days ago, sent a telegram to President Cárdenas, in which he said:

"Well done, Mr. President. Now it is necessary that the working masses be given back the evilly-gained goods of those who betrayed the revolution."

Movement Wins Support

The petition of Deputy Altamirano was supported by numerous other senators and deputies, as well as workers' organizations, which demanded that the Government take over the enormous properties which General Calles acquired over a period of 20 years while serving and leading a socialistically-inclined revolutionary movement.

Those properties include several urban homes, the Santa Barbara ranch where the former President was arrested Thursday night, and many mining, industrial and rural holdings.

Luis Leon, Rafael Melchor Ortega and Luis I. Morones, the three "Callista" leaders exiled yesterday with the former dictator, also have important holdings and are considered among the most wealthy Mexicans.

Country Generally Calm

Although excited by the sudden exiling of General Calles, the country remained calm and there was no evidence to support the prediction made by General Calles in Dallas, Tex., that a revolution was near.

President Cardenas had the full support of the army and of labor. Business, although not in accord with the President's labor policies, has nevertheless agreed to cooperate with him in seeking a solution of economic problems.

General Calles had been denounced as the leader of the opposition to President Cardenas' pro-labor efforts, and through Senor

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British-Canadian Arctic Expedition To Last Four Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Three members of the British Canadian Arctic Expedition which plans to spend four years in Canada's northland have arrived here from England. All three are young Cambridge graduates—C. W. Rowley, archaeologist; P. D. Baird, geologist, and R. J. O. Bray, ornithologist. They are joining T. B. Manning, leader of the party, and others from the trek which will take them 10,000 miles.

The expedition plans to map the west coast of Baffin Land, studying the wild life and geology of the country.

T. B. Manning, head of the party, is a member of the Royal Geographical Society. He has already spent two years making surveys on Southampton Island, which is 500 miles north of Churchill.

Chilean President Tenders Program For Disarmament

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—A three-point program of moral, economic, and military "disarmament" throughout the 21 American republics has been proposed by Chile for consideration at the forthcoming all-American peace conference in Buenos Aires.

Details of the suggestion were disclosed here yesterday shortly after the announcing of a plan by Guatemala for the formation of a concert of American nations, pledged to mutual aid in case of attack by a non-American power.

The conference probably will be held this summer, either in July or August.

Advanced by President

Like that of Guatemala, the Chilean proposal was advanced by that Government's President, Arturo Alessandri, in accepting President Roosevelt's invitation to the inter-American conference which he summoned to design means of perfecting the peace machinery of the New World.

"It is not enough to establish a juridical system, no matter how perfect, to destroy the germs of international conflict," President Alessandri wrote.

"From the filter of the will to peace of governments, and peoples, escapes the contagious virus of prejudices, the subtle selfishness of economic hostilities and the interests of international armament advocates.

To Offset Propaganda

"To purify this atmosphere from the excresences of a propaganda interested in erecting the barrier of

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

British to Ask Concessions On Reich's Terms

Locarno Powers Adjourn Until Next Month After Strenuous Debate

Forts Uppermost

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, April 11—In one of the longest and most strenuous sittings ever held here the Locarno powers yesterday decided that the door of conciliation can and should be kept open in the Rhineland issue.

In a statement issued nearly at midnight on the results of the secret consultations, the Locarno powers took note of Germany's promises not to increase the number of men or to move them nearer the frontiers. They also noted that Germany had made no contribution to the indispensable re-establishment of confidence before new treaties can be negotiated.

Questions For Reich

Nevertheless, Britain was requested to put some questions to Germany. What is meant by "equality"? What does Germany intend regarding Memel, Danzig, Austria? What is the purpose of the bilateral nonaggression treaties and how would they fall into the framework of collective security and mutual assistance as provided for in the Covenant? What of colonies? And so on.

France will be content to let Britain elucidate these points provided there are no material changes in the Rhineland. But if Germany strengthens its position there an immediate meeting of the four "loyal" Locarno powers will be held.

It was confirmed that the French and British military staffs will get together April 15. The Locarno powers have now adjourned for one month.

Time to Breathe

As for the French peace plan, it is to be communicated to the May meeting of the League Council. Germany will be asked to agree that her peace plan be examined at the same time.

There is thus a breathing space till after the French election. That is the most important result of the consultations. Unless Germany makes some new move there will be no further French move.

Meantime Britain will endeavor to induce Germany to make a conciliatory gesture. If Reichsführer Adolf Hitler would promise to postpone fortifications in the Rhineland until after the new negotiations for general peace, the situation would be remarkably eased.

Most Interest in Forts

It is to this point of military constructions that France turns her chief attention. Premier Paul Van Zeeland for Belgium is almost equally interested, but has adopted a moderate attitude.

Hitherto Herr Hitler has refused to give any guarantee on the fortifications issue.

As for Italy, Baron Pompeo Aloisi, as was expected, makes active Italian support for other Locarno powers conditional on a loosening of the pressure imposed by the League. Britain, instead of slackening her efforts, has made it clear that there should be either genuine peace negotiations next week or further sanctions. At one moment French Foreign Minister Pierre Etienne Flandin hinted that Britain would find herself outvoted in the League, if she called for a showdown.

Baron Aloisi complained that British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in recent references had omitted mention of Italy as a

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Mexico to Negotiate Return From U. S. of Mayan Treasure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Negotiations will shortly be made to return to Mexico the invaluable collection of Mayan art which was taken to the United States by Edward G. Thompson, former American Consul in Yucatan, it was revealed during a recent tour of diplomats to the famous ruins of that peninsula.

Mr. Thompson received world publicity a few years ago when, at considerable risk, he employed men to drag the Sacred Well (Cenote) of Chichen-Itza, which in ancient times had been used as a sacrificial fount. On feast days the most beautiful girls and youths, radiantly attired with flowers and jewels, were thrown into the well.

Uncovered Rich Treasure

The treasure which Mr. Thompson unearthed included many priceless carved jades, beaten gold, turquoises, pearls and other jewels. The greatest part of this is now on exhibition in certain museums in the United States.

However, for many years this discovery has been the cause of bitterness among Mexican archaeologists, who feel that the treasure rightfully belonged to Mexico, and, therefore, Mr. Thompson should have donated it to the National Museum. Ambassador Josephus E. Daniels, questioned in regard to this by a representative of the Mexican daily El Nacional, spoke very decisively on the subject.

Speaks Against Removal

In his opinion, no diplomat or consul in foreign territory should undertake any business for his own personal good, nor "should he take anything outside of the country that he has found without first having obtained official permission to do so." Then joqingly he continued:

"I am so delighted by all these things, particularly pyramids, that I should like to take them all home to North Carolina in my valises, but that would be as harmful an act for my country as for Mexico."

Jose Ceniceros, Subsecretary of Foreign Affairs, who accompanied the diplomats on the trip, congratulated Ambassador Daniels on his stand, and said that he felt sure the jewels had found a protector who would aid their return to Mexico.

It was stressed during the conversations that Mr. Thompson had been motivated in his search for the treasure by a purely artistic interest and not by the thought of commercial gains.

Other Treasures Removed

However, it is a sad but undeniable fact that some of the greatest archaeological discoveries of the country have found their way to foreign museums.

A few years ago a veritable scandal was caused when certain of the most treasured pieces of the National Museum were discovered to be expert forgeries made at the order of a high official during the time of Porfirio Diaz who had smuggled the originals to Europe and sold them at fabulous prices to the Berlin Museum and other art centers.

If the Thompson treasure can be recovered it will take its place beside the Monte Alban jewels in the National Museum where in a special room carefully guarded they are visible for tourists at certain hours of the day.

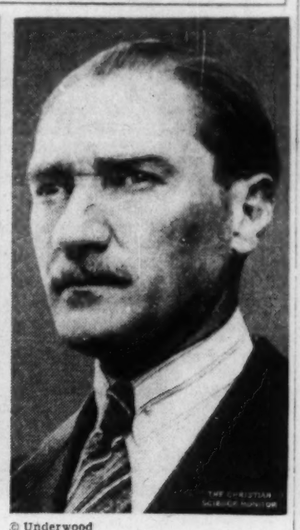
Straits Issue Reopened by Turkey

© International

Dr. Tewfik Aras
Turkish Foreign Minister Who Dispatched Note on Straits to Geneva

By a Staff Artist

Strategic Points
Demilitarized Zones Lie on Both Shores of Straits, the Dardanelles and Bosphorus. Roumania and Russia Are Totally Dependent on These Straits for Shipping Outlet to the Mediterranean.



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Kemal Ataturk
Turkish President Who Is Seeking Change in Lausanne Terms

Turkey Demands Right to Refortify Dardanelles Zone

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, April 11—Turkish Foreign Minister Tewfik Aras has announced at a meeting of the council of the Popular Party that his Government will forthwith request the signatories of the Lausanne Treaty to agree to a modification of the convention relating to fortification of the Dardanelles and Bosporus Straits and demilitarized zones.

Turkey's case as outlined at Ankara yesterday is that with unsettled conditions in Europe she cannot afford any longer to allow the most vulnerable point of her territory to remain unfortified. Turkey has already made several tentative moves in this direction, but has hitherto refrained from definite action, mainly in deference to British views.

The new decision following German-Austrian action may be suspiciously viewed in some quarters, but at least Turkey prefers the proper procedure for the evasion of this peace treaty to repudiation. Despite Britain's earlier objections, there is reason to believe that Turkey will now receive a sympathetic hearing in Downing Street. The support of the Balkan Entente, the Little Entente and Russia is assured in advance.

The Lausanne Treaty was signed in the Swiss city of that name in 1923 by four leading allied powers —Britain, France, Italy and Japan —and Turkey, along with Greece, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. The United States was represented by an observer.

One of the most important features of the treaty was the Straits Convention which, although removing many restrictions placed about Turkey at the end of the World War, maintained demilitarized zones on either side of the Straits.

Turkey was given the right, denied her in the 1920 Treaty of Sevres, to possess a fleet. The three big European allied powers and Japan undertook to guarantee freedom of navigation and the security of the demilitarized zones in return for a Turkish concession of a restricted right of passage for warships.

The conference followed the termination of the Greco-Turkish War.

Turkey Tells Geneva Collective Security Works Too Slowly

GENEVA, April 11 (AP)—The Turkish note to the League of Nations pointed out that "political crises have made it clear that the present machinery for collective guarantee is too slow."

"The Government of the Republic cannot expose the whole country to an irreparable coup de main," the text asserted. "It cannot be said today the security of the straits is still ensured by a real guarantee and Turkey cannot be asked to remain indifferent to the possibility of dangerous failure to act."

France Approves Turk Approach to Revision

PARIS, April 11 (AP)—France, officials are reported to have said, was likely to seize this opportunity arising from Turkey's action to show she was "perfectly reasonable when approached in a friendly spirit for treaty revision," to strengthen her position in the controversy over Germany's denunciation of the Locarno Pact.

French officials are said to consider the Dardanelles question primarily one between Turkey and Russia, now on most friendly terms.

Christian Science Lecture In The Mother Church

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the Church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, on Monday, April 13, at 7:45 p. m., to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be, "Christian Science: Its Ministry of Reconciliation." The lecturer, James G. Rowell, C. S. B., of Kansas City, Mo., is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, April 11

Duce Cheered—France's Young Patriots in Rome

Rome—Il Duce appeared on his balcony today to receive the ovation, not of devoted Fascists, but of 400 members of the French Nationalist organization, "Jeunesses Patriotes." The Associated Press reported that the French 400 carried a huge placard with the phrase: "Down With Sanctions."

This is an expression of sentiment strongly illustrative of a portion of the Rightist point of view in France. Adolf Hitler's remilitarization coup is deemed by many to have cemented Right and Left political groups, who otherwise might have split violently over senctions.

Sabotage—British Navy Reports Instances

Plymouth, Eng. — A large wrench discovered under the casing of the British submarine L-54 brought the number of instances of attempted sabotage of British ships to nine since last autumn. The Associated Press reported that the wrench, had it not been discovered, might have disabled the entire underwater machinery.

Feb. 17, the British Admiralty reported sabotage aboard the British cruiser Cumberland. Just prior to this a case of sabotage was reported aboard the warship Royal Oak and the submarine Oberon.

Invariably Scotland Yard secret service operatives and Admiralty officials launch investigations, but the explanation of this kind of sabotage has been baffling in its elusiveness.

Disk—Safely Reaches Pasadena

Pasadena, Calif.— The 20-ton disk for the Mt. Palomar 200-inch telescope arrived safely yesterday at the end of a 3300-mile train journey across the continent, the Associated Press reported.

Preparations were started to load the casting on a low-backed truck to carry it eight miles to the building on the California Institute of Technology campus where for the next three or four years it will be ground and polished.

Mongolia—Soviet-Japanese Tension Increases

Soviet-Japanese relations have relaxed but little from the tension reported in this column when it reviewed the Far Eastern situation on March 31. The lull in border clashes was broken yesterday by an encounter between Russian and Japanese patrols on the Siberia-Manchoukuan border, reported in a Soviet dispatch.

Still on the Borders

Mongolian and Japanese troops are still massed in the Lake Bor region, where the sharpest border clash of the year occurred about two weeks ago. In this incident Mongolians repelled Japan's 28-mile incursion into Outer Mongolia with such effectiveness that many saw the "fine military hand" of Russia's Marshal Vasily Blucher in the whole affair.

Provocations Shift

But provocative instances have shifted in the main from vague borders to the Russian Embassy building in Tokyo, which Russia today charges is in a state of "virtual siege." Staff members are trailed and spied upon, Russia's news organ, Izvestia, complains, adding that these activities constitute unprecedentedly insulting treatment of a nation's diplomats.

The Crux of the Issue

But in the main Far Eastern diplomacy has been preoccupied with reactions to the Soviet and Outer Mongolian mutual assistance treaty. A gentlemen's agreement for two years, written in concrete form only two weeks ago, the terms of this treaty provide that the parties shall come to the aid of the other when in danger and withdraw their troops when the danger is past.

Protests Gain Vehemence

Chinese protests became rigorous only after Yakichiro Suma, Japanese Consul General, called on the Chinese Foreign Minister Cang Chun. Mr. Chun straightway stated that China had lodged a protest against the Soviet-Mongolian Pact. China picked up vehemence as the week went along, and most recent reports are that China contemplates protesting the accord to the League of Nations.

Russia Scoffs

Russia has retorted that Japan exerted pressure on the Nanking Government, which, it claims, does not reflect popular Chinese sentiment in this issue. The Chinese people would, according to Russia, welcome Russian support in fending off Japanese schemes, which allegedly envisage the grandiose project of an independent puppet state, constituted of Inner and Outer Mongolia and the Buryat Republic.

Things May Not Be as They Seem

Students of the Far Eastern diplomatic puzzle suggest that even the protests of the Nanking Government may be merely prefunctory and something of a "blind." They call attention to the fact that China has established Mr. W. W. Yen, one of its ablest diplomats, in Moscow. This raises the plausible possibility that China is putting its best diplomatic foot forward in the cultivation of strong ties with Russia even as it appears to dance to Japanese dictation.

Politics—One Party's Platform Like Another's

Washington—With President Roosevelt's return to the capital and with formation of a Republican "research division" of professors, the opposing political lines began to move toward each other. Re-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Boston News Today:

Outlook for RFC Flood Loans Bright
Leather Strike Hinges on Union Vote
Trackless Trolleys Start in Lechmere
Rain for Easter Predicted by Bureau
Boats Strike Is "On Again, Off Again"

These and other stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

Nation to See And Hear Much Of Roosevelt

President to Begin Wide Stumping Tour at Baltimore Monday

Plans Broad Swing

Republican Candidate Also, Whoever He Is, Will Be Active on Stump

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 11—President Roosevelt intends to stump the country actively and diligently—with some respites—from now until election day.

Chances are that voters of 1936 will see more of their presidential candidates than for many elections. There is a tradition—occasionally broken—that Presidents standing for re-election conduct a "dignified" campaign from the cool shades of the White House. Mr. Hoover made several campaign trips in 1932, and now Mr. Roosevelt intends to cover the country with an unprecedented thoroughness.

These plans became known today from the White House itself. The mechanical methods of campaigning—particularly the radio—have made steady advances since 1932. But President Roosevelt intends to pin his trust to personal appearances.

Radio Voice a Bit Sour

The radio voice, some of his advisers tell him has turned a bit sour. But the back platform is still available, the cheery wave of the hand, the brief little personal talk about "my friends here in Greenville," and these will be the basic ingredients of the 19366 campaign, according to present plans.

While these plans were emerging, an important difference of opinion has cropped up in the Republican higher command on the issue of tariffs. Robert Lincoln O'Brien, Republican chairman of the Tariff Commission, announces he will ask the Cleveland convention to approve in its platform the Roosevelt-Hull reciprocal tariff policy. To Republican colleagues this was rank heresy.

Vandenberg Disagrees

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, the only candidate for the nomination available in Washington, has been a severe critic of the reciprocal tariff program. He said, in reply to Mr. O'Brien's statement:

"I am in substantial disagreement with your point of view."

Mr. O'Brien pointed out that he was a Massachusetts Republican, appointed by Hoover, and that he was going to Cleveland to fight for reciprocal tariffs. Rep. Allen T. Treadway, also from Massachusetts, and ranking Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, shot back that if he is a member of the Resolutions Committee at Cleveland he will not let Mr. O'Brien appear. Rep. Harold Knutson of Minnesota barked: 'Take your plank to the Democratic national convention. That's where it belongs."

Farmers Don't Like I'

Even Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, who originally voted for the reciprocal agreement act,—who is close to Governo. Landon—said: "Out in my part of the country the farmers don't like the way the reciprocal trade agreements are working. They allow the entry into this country of more foreign farm products."

Mr. O'Brien would seem to be a voice in the wilderness were it not for strange reports filtering out from the new Republican "brain trust." One hears that several of the distinguished academicians thereon are recommending a low-tariff policy. Prof. Thomas Nelson Carver, emeritus professor of political economy at Harvard, is understood to favor such a reform, along with several others of the newly recruited thinkers.

National Committee Up a Tree

Exactly what the Republican National Committee will do with its new corps in the face of such heresy remains to be seen. Mr. O'Brien rather unkindly insisted to the G. O. P. that high tariffs had wrecked two Republican administrations—those of Presidents Taft and Hoover. Of the latter he should be a judge, since he was appointed to the tariff commission to supervise its operations by Mr. Hoover.

Enough was said in the debate to indicate that the tariff issue will crop up at Cleveland in aggravated form. It seemed also likely that "Old-Guardist" influences in the party, combined with the farm viewpoint even of insurgents from the farm belt, will threaten to snow under any effective tariff reform plan.

President Begins at Baltimore

As for the impending political campaign, President Roosevelt's plans are already partly made. It opens with a bang—and plenty of torchlights—at Baltimore on Monday, April 13. The President speaks at 10:30 before an old-fashioned rally of young Democrats, on a national radio hook-up.

It will be at the Baltimore armory —of tense 1912 memory, when Woodrow Wilson was nominated in a struggle involving Champ Clark and William Jennings Bryan. The 48 state presidents, national committeemen and committeewomen of the young Democratic clubs of America will be in attendance.

On April 25 the President's campaign continues with a speech at

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Calles' Expulsion From Mexico Held Without Risk to U. S. Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10—Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, informed Mexicans here believe, was neither directly nor indirectly connected with the bombing of Mexican railway train at Paso Del Macho last Monday, and they claim the action of President Cárdenas in expelling him and three of his aides from Mexico today, reported in a copyrighted dispatch by the Associated Press, was motivated by political considerations.

They declared the bombing of the passenger train at Paso Del Macho, in which 12 persons were fatally injured, was "a local incident," and that the real reason for the expulsion of General Calles, Luis Morones, one-time Minister of Labor and former leader of organized labor in Mexico; Luis Leon, one-time Minister of Interior and Agriculture, and Rafael Melchor Ortega, former Governor of Guanajuato, was to get them out of the country for political reasons.

No Danger to Peace

General Calles and these three aides of the old-time "strong man" of Mexico were seen by important persons in the Mexican colony in New York as a disturbing factor in Mexico, and it was stressed that, although they may serve as a rallying group for opponents in the United States of the Cárdenas regime, their activities would not in themselves be likely to develop into a breaking of peace in Mexico.

General Cárdenas, it was declared, has the support of the Mexican masses, who now look on General Calles as having deserted them and gone over to the reactionary group.

When Senor Morones joined his political fortunes with those of General Calles against President Cárdenas, the rift appeared in Mexico's labor ranks, with the result that the one-time labor leader is no longer in control of this important element in the Mexican political situation.

Economic Situation Paramount

Peace in Mexico was seen as grounded on United States political and Mexican economic conditions, rather than on anything General Calles and his friends might do.

"The two things which would make for an upheaval in Mexico would be, first, the defeat of the Roosevelt Administration next November and a change in the Washington policy regarding Mexico, and, second, a drop in the price of silver, which the policies of the Roosevelt Administration have kept abnormally high," one of the best informed Mexican political observers here said today.

Silver and Travel

"Any such change as either of these would be certain to have strongest repercussion in Mexico, which is today practically living off silver production and the tourist trade. For the price of silver to tumble and for tourist travel to be substantially cut down would mean political and social unrest which would almost certainly result in another revolution, for neither President Cardenas nor any other single leader in Mexico would be able to stem so adverse a tide as would result from either of these things."

Mining Stimulated

This informant said that what the Roosevelt stimulation of the silver price had done for Mexico was shown in the fact that Mexico sold $75,000,000 worth of silver to the United States last year at prices the white metal had not brought in years. This had stimulated mining and trade generally as it had not been stimulated since 1910, he added.

The consensus of opinion was that General Cárdenas was the most popular man Mexico has had since Francesco I. Madero, whose revolution overthrew the Porfirio Diaz dictatorship in 1911 and who with his Vice-President, Jose Mario Pino Suarez, was assassinated after the Felix Diaz-Bernardo Reyes coup d'état in 1913.

Cárdenas's Popularity

General Cárdenas, it was added, is for real reform. For these reasons, sincerely trying to give Mexico a democratic form of government and to advance the cause of labor everywhere, promote education, and foster industry and peace. The Mexican people, tired of revolution, were wholeheartedly with him in this and confident of his sincerity and efforts it was added, nothing resembling worthwhile support could be gotten by General Calles or anyone else who might try to start a political revolution.

General Calles has been living in retirement since soon after the inauguration of President Cárdenas. He was chiefly responsible for elevating General Cárdenas to the Presidency, but soon after the inauguration two years ago, the new President showed he was not willing to take dictation from the one-time virtual dictator. The break that followed was inevitable, and it was then that Señor Morones and a few other Mexican leaders elected to take the Calles side.

Leaving and Returning

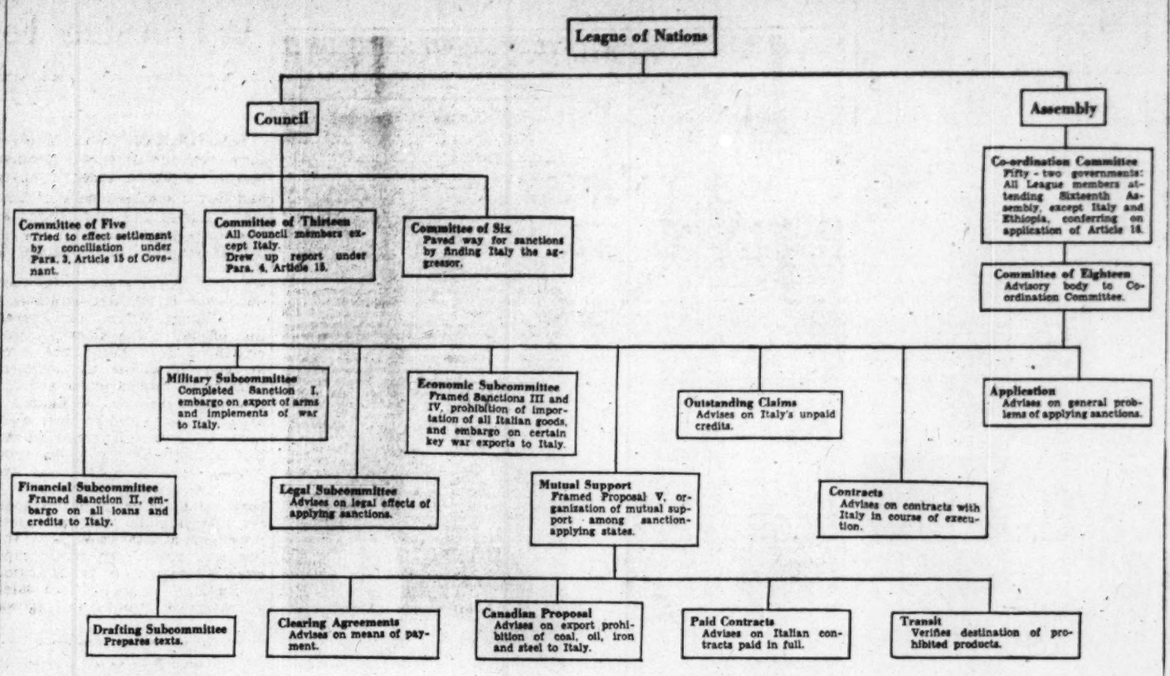
It was charged subsequently that they were fomenting a revolution, and Cárdenas forces seized guns and ammunition which the Calles-Morones group were charged with having cached. General Calles left Mexico voluntarily last June, saying he was ill; and after a six months' residence in the United States, he returned to Mexico City last December, again going into retirement.

President Cárdenas permitted him to remain there, but meanwhile sentiment against the one-time head of the state grew and he was ousted from the Revolutionary Party, which he had founded; and many of his friends were expelled from the country. His expulsion today was seen as having weakened him further and proportionately strengthened President Cárdenas.

General Calles was born poor and for years was a school teacher in Sonora. Since entering politics with the 1911 revolution he has become one of the wealthiest men in Mexico, his fortune having been estimated as several million dollars.

In contradistinction to this, President Cárdenas is a poor man in a country where poverty is general. He lives simply, making his home not in the National Palace nor Chapultepec, one-time residence of Viceroys, Emperors and Presidents, but in a modest home typical of a member of the working class.

How Geneva Has Worked on African War Problem


League of Nations
Council
Assembly
Committee of Five
Tried to effect settlement by conciliation under Para. 3, Article 15 of Covenant.
Committee of Thirteen
All Council members except Italy.
Drew up report under Para. 4, Article 15.
Committee of Six
Paved way for sanctions by finding Italy the aggressor.
Co-ordination Committee
Fifty-two governments: All League members attending Sixteenth Assembly, except Italy and Ethiopia, conferring on application of Article 16.
Committee of Eighteen
Advisory body to Co-ordination Committee.
Military Subcommittee
Completed Sanction I, embargo on export of arms and implements of war to Italy.
Economic Subcommittee
Framed Sanctions III and IV, prohibition of importation of all Italian goods, and embargo on certain key war exports to Italy.
Outstanding Claims
Advises on Italy's unpaid credits.
Application
Advises on general problems of applying sanctions.
Financial Subcommittee
Framed Sanction II, embargo on all loans and credits to Italy.
Legal Subcommittee
Advises on legal effects of applying sanctions.
Mutual Support
Framed Proposal V, organization of mutual support among sanction-applying states.
Contracts
Advises on contracts with Italy in course of execution.
Drafting Subcommittee
Prepares texts.
Clearing Agreements
Advises on means of payment.
Canadian Proposal
Advises on export prohibition of coal, oil, iron and steel to Italy.
Paid Contracts
Advises on Italian contracts paid in full.
Transit
Verifies destination of prohibited products.

League Divides Into Many Groups For Peace Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Critics of the League of Nations have been jeering at it for trying to solve the Italo-Ethiopian dispute by means of committees.

Presumably the critics think that 56 state members of the League, excluding Italy and Ethiopia, ought to appoint a commander-in-chief to order them about. But if they did, what would become of their independence? The League is a voluntary organization, whose members are sovereign states. All its work is, always has been, and it may safely be asserted always must be, done through committees until the whole character of the League is radically altered.

Always Six Committees

The Assembly, for example, is always organized in six committees, each of which has the same field allotted to it each year. Almost every question that the Council deals with is considered by a Council committee before being disposed of by the whole Council.

So it has been with the Italo-Ethiopian dispute which has necessarily given rise to a whole army of committees and sub-committees. Each, however, has a definite sphere of action, a definite and important purpose. It would be quite impracticable to discuss points of detail in an Assembly composed of 56 delegates. Moreover there are so many matters to be considered that the Assembly has been obliged to appoint small committees to sift the material and reduce it to practical proportions which can be debated, amended, accepted or rejected by the main body as a whole.

Purely an Advisory Body

Part of the trouble with the League is that many people regard the Assembly as corresponding to a Parliament and the Council to a Cabinet or Executive Council. There is really no analogy, for the League is a deliberative and advisory body, pure and simple.

Hence it cannot issue instructions about the Italo-Ethiopian dispute. It can only advise and recommend. To do this efficiently it must take everybody's views into consideration and give due weight to each of them. This is the function of the various committees.

The traditional care with which the states of the United States guard their individual rights is as nothing compared with the jealousy with which the state members of the League guard theirs.

Even the vote of its own delegate in the Assembly or Council does not commit a state irrevocably to any particular course of action. The national legislature or executive, as the case may be, still retains the right to repudiate its delegate. This right is, of course, very seldom exercized. But to give one striking instance, the Geneva Protocol of 1924 was rejected by Great Britain after having been approved by Lord Parmoor and Arthur Henderson as principal delegates to the Fifth Assembly.

Single Initiative

Practically the only case in which the Council can on its own initiative take an executive decision binding on the other members is under Article VII of the Covenant which says that "the Council may at any time decide that the Seat of the League shall be established elsewhere" than at Geneva.

Because executive power does not belong to the League but to the independent sovereign state members, the sanctionist states had to devise some means of keeping in touch with one another so that they could work as far as possible as a unit instead of as individual sttaes.

Hence, the Co-ordination Committee naturally had to subdivide itself so as to be able to look after such different questions as the financial boycott, the ban on Italian exports, the ban on munitions and key products. It was also necessary to have a subcommittee to see that every member carried out its obligations.

Co-ordination

The Co-ordination Committee, as its name implies, co-ordinates the action of the sanctionist states. Strictly speaking it is only partially a League body, because it is not the League that applies the sanctions. The individual states have the duty of carrying out their voluntarily assumed obligations under Article XVI of the Covenant, and the Co-ordination Committee enables them to consult one another in order to unify their program.

Italy's attack on Ethiopia was admitted by all the members of the League to be a breach of the solemn undertaking in Articles XII, XIII and XV of the Covenant not to go to war until three months after a dispute has been either arbitrated upon, or been reported on by the Council or Assembly.

This report by the Council—in some cases the Assembly—is the only example in the Covenant of automatic judicial (not executive) power being accorded to either organ of the League. If there is a dispute between League members which is likely to lead to a rupture and which is not submitted to arbitration, then the Council or the Assembly must first of all "endeavor to effect a settlement." If the attempt fails, the Council or the Assembly must then publish a report on the dispute either unanimously or by majority vote. In this case, all that individual members of the League are required to do is not to go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with the recommendations of a unanimous report.

Duty of Members to Act

When a member of the League (as in the case of Italy) goes to war "in disregard of its solemn covenants," it is the duty, not of the League, but of other members individually, to take action—or sanctions. The Council only has the duty "to recommend" what military, naval or air action it considers necessary for the protection of the covenants of the League.

The members may reject or act upon this recommendation as they think fit, always, however, on the basis of the moral obligations they have undertaken in signing the Covenant. The Assembly has no duties assigned to it in the Covenant in connection with sanctions. Hence the fact that the chief work done at Geneva in regard to sanctions has been in the hands not of the Assembly but of the Co-ordination Committee.

Covenant Contravened

In the Italo-Ethiopian dispute Italian troops invaded Ethiopia in direct contravention of the provisions of the Covenant about an arbitral award or a report by the Council. Thus the members of the League were faced with the necessity of honoring or not honoring their individual obligations under Article XVI of the Covenant—the sanctions article. An overwhelming majority having decided they were called upon to impose sanctions, they then had to improvise machinery by which to keep in touch with one another in the carrying out of their obligations.

Sanctions are in fact agreed upon collectively and acted upon individually.

Here then are the reasons the League deals with the Italo-Ethiopian dispute by means of committees. The League as such is simply a deliberative body. It has no executive and no administrative authority. The League as such even has no opinions—in spite of the loose phraseology of muddle-headed supporters. Individual members may have opinions, but not the League. Strictly speaking the League can only register the least common multiple of agreement after individual members have expressed their views and the points of disagreement have been canceled out.

International Clearing House

The League acts as a clearing house, a post office, and maintains a secretariat. It provides a common meeting ground where the members of the club can decide collectively how each one of them is to interpret and carry out the rules each member has individually undertaken to observe. When debate, study and investigation have brought the members to some common conclusion, then it rests with the individual members to put the collective recommendations into operation. This they are doing now to bring Italy to a proper sense of the obligations she, like the rest of them, undertook to observe when signing the League Covenant. The sanctions are not meant to settle anything—they are merely designed to bring the settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute back into the peaceful channels laid down by the Covenant.

Clumsy? Slow? Perhaps. But the League is a co-operative society, not a superstate. Its basis is the political independence and sovereignty of each and all the members. Neither the Council nor the Assembly can issue orders to a member in good standing. And no one would obey them, if they did.

In these circumstances, there is nothing for it but to discuss and deliberate.

Socialist Youths In Spain to Work With Communists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—A move of, perhaps, transcendental importance to the political future of Spain is the fusion of the Socialist Youths, under Largo Caballero, with the Communists. It is stated that emissaries from Russia, including Bela Kun, are in Spain to direct the reorganization.

The total number of members now affiliated with the Communist movement as a militant force exceeds 115,000, and their rapid progress has come as a surprise to those who deny that Communism has prospects of being established in Spain. Many now consider it a serious menace.

Weakening of "Rights"

The danger is enhanced by the gradual weakening of the "Rights." Señor José Maria Gil Robles is described as a man who seems to be living under a cloud, half stunned. Señor Manuel Azaña, still smarting under the abuse to which he was subjected after the 1934 rebellion, is reported to have declared that he would rather hand over the reins of government to extremists than come to an understanding with the Rights. This does not tend to allay anxiety in conservative circles.

Everything now points to the withdrawal of the Rights from Parliament. A certain member of polldeeds belonging to Roman Catholics have been quashed by the committee appointed to decide on the validity of each election of deputies. After a challenge of the justice of the cancellation proposed, the Rights threaten to withdraw their representatives.

Changes in the Army

Steps to rid the army of "undesirable" officers are being taken by the new government. These include a new decree which enables the War Office to place any officer on the retired list. It is believed that this measure has been made necessary by warnings received of an intended coup d'état, but it is difficult to ascertain the facts.

The Catalan Parliament has met again after its enforced suspension lasting 18 months. Señor Luis Companys, recently amnestied after being sentenced to imprisonment for life, presented himself with the same Government which rose against the Lerroux Cabinet in October, 1934.

Separatist Movement

Suspicion that this Government had actually planned to obtain for Catalonia complete separation from Spain, by force if necessary, was confirmed at the trial of the late councilor Dencas, who was in charge of the Home Office of Catalonia at the time of the rebellion.

Dencas declared that he had used government money, with the knowledge of his colleagues, to purchase tanks, mines and weapons for the purpose of establishing an independent Catalan State.

Spring Styles Turn To 'Peace Dresses'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 11—"Garments of peace" are now being made and worn by peace-minded American women, according to officials of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom here. At the request of the league, special silk dress materials are being manufactured by an American concern, on which the word PAX—"trade mark" of their organization—is interwoven in different ways with flowers and other designs.

Leaders of the league hope that "peace dresses" will be worn widely this summer, both in America and in Europe. They rather look forward to the possibility of peace publicity resulting from banning of importation of the materials in some dictator-ruled countries, they say.

Woman Food Striker Now in Detroit Council

DETROIT, April 11 (AP)—Diminutive, black-eyed Mary Zuk, who left her kitchen last August to lead embattled housewives in a vigorous strike against increasing food costs, is now a councilwoman.

Running her campaign with little fanfare, Mrs. Zuk outlasted a large field of men candidates and gained one of five vacancies in the council of Hamtramck, Detroit's Polish colony. Her victory distinguishes her as the first woman ever to hold such a position in metropolitan Detroit. The 31-year-old mother of two children will serve two years at a salary of $3500 a year.

Cornell to Erect Sigma XI Memorial

ITHACA, N. Y., April 11 (AP)—An appropriation for a memorial to Sigma XI, on Cornell campus where this national honorary society for scientific scholars was organized 50 years ago this June, was announced yesterday by Cornell University. The memorial will be a bench, of Indiana limestone, set outdoors in a shaded spot alongside the building in which 10 Cornell men organized the society and only a few feet outside the room where they first met in 1886.

The bench will be set in an alcove-shaped hedge. It is designed as a plain stone seat, without back, about 18 feet long, divided in the center by a stone monument about the height of a man, bearing a bronze tablet furnished by the National Society of Sigma XI.

The memorial bench will be dedicated during a national celebration of the founding of Sigma XI here June 19 and 20.

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British to Invite Germany To Make Rhine Concessions

(Continued from Page 1)

Locarno power. Mr. Eden replied that he could speak only for his own Government. Italy has not approved the London agreement of the Locarno powers.

The French hold that Germany has really rejected the propositions of the four Locarno powers and that Mr. Eden has failed to obtain from Joachim von Ribbentrop, Herr Hitler's envoy, the smallest evidence of good will. Therefore, application of the terms of the letter sent by Britain April 3 to France and Belgium should now follow.

In plain language this means that instead of simple talks between military men France demands a real alliance directed against Germany, though Germany would not be excluded in certain conditions later.

British Slow on Alliance

Needless to say, the British have no intention of being inveigled into a permanent alliance with France. Nor are they disposed to give their firm pledge to join in economic or military sanctions against Germany, if the latter proceeds to fortify the Rhineland. The French suggest that France should withhold iron ore and Britain commercial credits from Germany.

In any event, Britain believes that the possibilities of arriving at an accord are not yet exhausted and she will do her best to obtain something from Germany in the next few weeks which may placate French resentment.

Still at Loggerheads

It remains unhappily true that France and Britain are deeply divided, each taking precisely a contrary view in respect to Italy and Germany. Britain presses for sanctions against Italy, but is indulgent in French eyes toward Germany. France presses for stern terms on Germany but is complaisant in the case of Italy, while Britain reverses these attitudes. In these circumstances it is not surprising that some acrimonious language is heard, each country suggesting that the other is wrecking the prospects of peace and is concerned only to use collective security for the purpose wherein it is particularly interested.

In the final upshot both Mr. Eden and M. Flandin agreed to stress the measures of agreement which they have managed to reach.

Locarno Powers See No Reich Contribution For Treaty Sanctity

GENEVA, April 11 (AP)—A conference of the four remaining Locarno Treaty powers, meeting to consider Germany's remilitarization of the Rhineland, issued the following communiqué here last night before adjourning until May 11:

"Representatives of Belgium, France, the United Kingdom and Italy met at Geneva for an exchange of views April 10.

"They took note of the intentions expressed by the German Government in Subsections 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of Paragraph 22 of its memorandum of March 31, 1936. They noted the German Government made no contribution to the re-establishment of confidence indispensable for the negotiation of new treaties, which would have permitted immediate general negotiation and the application of Article 7 of said proposals drawn up in London, March 19.

"They considered, however, that it is desirable completely to explore all opportunities for conciliation; for this purpose, elucidation of a certain number of points contained in the German memorandum was in the first instance necessary, notably, those set out in the French memorandum.

"Representatives of the United Kingdom will for this purpose get in touch with the German Government. In particular, they will inquire what meaning is attached by the German Government to the bilateral treaties which it proposed and how these treaties would fall into the framework of collective security or of mutual assistance as provided in the Covenant of the League.

French Reservations

"Representatives of France made all reserves in the event that any material changes occur in the present situation in the Rhineland zone during the discussions in question. In the event of any such changes, representatives of the four governments decided to meet at once.

"They took note of the fact that contracts between the General Staffs provided for in Section 3 of the text of proposals of March 19 would begin on April 15.

"They decided to communicate the French peace plan to the League for a detailed examination; the consent of the German Government will be asked for a similar communication to the Council of the League of the German memorandum subject to the observations in paragraph 3 in the above.

"They will, in any case, meet again at Geneva during the next sessions of the League Council.

"The representative of Italy reserved his approval on behalf of his government."

Mussolini Declares His Army Observes 'The Laws of War'

ROME, April 11 (AP) — Premier Benito Mussolini told the League of Nations today that the Italian Army in Ethiopia is observing the laws of war.

Il Duce's statement was made in a telegraphic reply to the League's appeal to Italy and Ethiopia requesting both nations to avoid violation of international agreements on the conduct of war.

The Italian Government has every confidence in its army, Premier Mussolini declared, and has noted that Italy's accusations against Ethiopia will also be investigated.

The Italian dictator asserted that observance of the laws of war must be bilateral.

(Both Italy and Ethiopia have protested to the League of Nations, the former against alleged use by the Ethiopians of dumdum bullets, and the latter against Italian use of poison gas.)

Girl Scouts to Sponsor 1000 Camps This Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 11—At least 1000 Girl Scout camps will be open this summer in what is expected to be the greatest camping season since the organization was founded. Beginning at the national training school, Camp Edith Macy, on May 27, 110 courses will be given by national staff members to the women who will serve as leaders in the various camps.

The courses will include training for deep wood camping in the Adirondacks, and for "mariners" on ships, the latter covering navigation, marine nature lore, sailor handicrafts, international code signaling, sea history and traditions, life saving, boating, canoeing, sailing and water safety.

Bible Distribution In China Mounts To 2,000,000 in 1935

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 11—Bible distribution is on the increase in China, 2,000,000 copies having been circulated there in 1935, according to a report of the American Bible Society.

"More complete Bibles were put in circulation in China last year by the three societies at work there than in any earlier year," the report says. "The total number issued was 83,389. One thousand Bibles were sent also to the Chinese in the Philippine Islands, and similar quantities of the Scriptures in Chinese to other parts of the world."

Changes are noted as occurring in the Chinese language, Kuoyu, the official spoken tongue, having almost entirely supplanted the written Wenli of scholars. For that matter the sale of Bibles and Testaments in English surpasses the sale of those in Wenli. Indeed, the number of Wenli Bibles and Testaments bought for China is less than the number bought for the United States, it was said.

"That there is a constant demand for the Scriptures in the phonetic character, a recent development to combat illiteracy by substituting a phonetic system for the thousands of Chinese characters, is indicated by the steady output of newly published books of the Old Testament in this form," the report continues.

The addition of Chinese secretaries has strengthened the work of the society in the Orient, according to the report. Bible society groups have been formed in leading cities for promoting distribution. These organizations recently sent delegates to Shanghai to consider unification of all Bible society work in China. Furthermore, the British and foreign society and the American society have united in South, Central and West China and are issuing the Scriptures with a common title page.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

publican National Committee Chairman Fletcher has busily denied that this new organization is a "brain trust."

The week, from the Republican angle, was consumed mainly in scattered primary battles, as prospective candidates vied with each other in an effort to be the ultimate beneficiaries of the mass of data that the new "researchers" are to compile.

The Primaries

Senator Borah swept to victory in Wisconsin. As he was unopposed by any candidate, and as Borah-progressiveness would make a natural appeal to Wisconsin progressiveness, this primary was not deemed a fair test of Borah's strength.

A Better Test

The Illinois primary, where Borah will be opposed by Col. Frank A. Knox, and where normal political lines are regularly observed, is expected to provide a real index of the Borah strength.

"If I should lose Illinois it would be a severe blow, but I would not change my program," he said. And on Wednesday he started a lively "stumping" of Illinois.

Rival Claims

Minnesota on Wednesday chose a panel of "uninstructed delegates," a majority of whom are claimed by managers of Governor Landon, two of whom are conceded to Borah and an undesignated number claimed by Colonel Knox.

The week also saw a rift between former President Hoover and Landon, with the prospect looming that Hoover and Senator Dickinson of Iowa would work for slates of "uninstructed delegates" to support a Hoover-indorsed candidate at the convention. This obviously would conflict with efforts of Landon to pledge delegates to himself.

Democrats Heartened

Democratic hopes in New England (low pressure area for Democratic hopes) were braced by the decision of Maine's popular Governor Brann to run for the Senate against Republican landmark, Senator Wallace H. White Jr.

As President Roosevelt buckles down to protecting himself against attacks on his relief policy, slated for an early launching, he was buttressed by a resounding indorsement in Wisconsin, where he won 327,806 votes to Borah's 150,146.

Chicago Honors School Patrols

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 11—Some 15,000 patrol boys—those youngsters who stand on street corners guiding their schoolmates safely across the avenues—were given a "party" here recently by Mayor Edward J. Kelly. It was "honor night" for them, given in recognition of their help in reducing the number of fatalities of children and in making Chicago safer for the youngsters.

Some 23,000 boys, parents and friends crowded into the stadium while several thousand, unable to crash the doors, heard through the loud speakers snatches of what was going on inside. It was like a Fourth of July celebration for the boy patrols. The whole program was directed to them.

Well-known acrobats tumbled for the boys. Cowboys threw their lassos. Roller skaters made their figure "8's," and other athletes, idolized by the boys, did stunts for their amusement. Olympic champions, football and baseball stars, and other sports celebrities stood before the microphone and shouted their comments to the thousands of patrol boys who, for the first time, were the official "guests" of the Mayor.

Certificates were delivered to the 15,000 boys declaring them to be "sentinels of public safety" and commending them for their work. The white-belted boys hooped and hurrahed their thanks while high school bands played familiar and rousing tunes.

On their own corners at their appointed posts on the following morning, the boys were serious again, guiding the smaller youngsters across the streets to school. They watch for approaching motorists and see that they slow down when a group of children are ready to leave the curb.

"Hold it, now, hold it," the white-belted big boy calls in a low tone while six-year-old boys and girls step back to the curb until an automobile moves by. Again he raises his hand to stop the oncoming car and give the group of boys and girls heading for the school building a chance to get across the street and on their way.

A few minutes before the school bell rings the patrol boys, sometimes 20 or more, assemble in front of the school building and march into the school in two's led by their captain. At noon they slip out a few minutes before the rest of the children and hurry to their posts at various crossings in the vicinity of the school to get the youngsters out to their homes again.

In Chicago the number of child fatalities in 1922 was 214 while in 1935 the number had dropped to 93, according to A. H. Pritzlaff, director of physical education for the Chicago public schools. The safety program in Chicago includes more than just having boys patrolling the corners, Mr. Pritzlaff said. It means stationing monitors in the corridors and out on the playgrounds to prevent accidents of all kinds.

Nation to See and Hear Much of Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

New York before the National Democratic Club—a postponement of their Jefferson Day dinner. This was Alfred E. Smith's old club—a beloved stamping-ground.

Busy Times Ahead

May will be devoted to getting Congress out of the way. But on June 1 the President sets forth for the Great Southwest. A major speech is scheduled at Dallas, in honor of the Texas Centennial on June 6. Then, by an almost incredible manipulation of train schedules, the President speaks on June 7 at Vincennes, Indiana.

The Republican national convention opens in Cleveland on June 9, and Mr. Roosevelt's two speeches are obviously designed to get a few headlines before the Republicans monopolize them. On this way to Texas, the President will appear and speak at the Arkansas centennial, probably at Little Rock.

After the Democratic convention, at the end of June, he expects to retire to Hyde Park briefly. But from then until November there are to be Rooseveltian forays into doubtful territory—probably into New England, but certainly into the great farm states where the election will be won or lost.

Landon Hopes to Step Out

Governor Landon's plans are little less ambitious—if very indefinite as yet. But should he receive the nomination, he plans to reverse entirely the strategy of the front-porch, followed so far, and to wage a tireless campaign to get himself known to the American people. It is recognized that being a newcomer to national politics, such tactics are necessary.

Should some other Republican be nominated, procedure will be much the same.

Senator Borah is already beating the bushes.

"Miserable crooks," he charged at Urbana, Ill., yesterday, are fighting his campaign, spending "vast and astounding amounts of money." He threatened to "tell the whole story soon."

Wicked Corporations

"The corporation powers," he said, "are putting up money to control the Cleveland convention. They want to write the platform and name the candidate. Do you think the Standard Oil Company is in this for love? Do you think the du Pont dynasty is in it to serve humanity?"

At Danville, Ill., Senator Borah specifically charged that from a half-million to $1,000,000 is being spent to control the Illinois delegation. His opposition there is led by Col. Frank Knox. The Standard Oil phrase is assumed to refer to Governor Landon.

So runs the campaign . . . and the end is many months away.

Rail Employment Drops

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—March employment on Class I railways yesterday was reported by the Interstate Commerce Commission at 1,022,693 workers, a decrease of seven-tenths of 1 per cent under February but an increase of 4.5 per cent over the same month a year ago.

Post Office Bars Mails to Pair Of 'Prize Contests'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 11—Public protests against the latest version of the "prize contest" scheme last night brought a fraud order from the Post Office Department barring two organizations from use of the mails and indicated that two more are likely to draw the same penalty. All four have been under investigation on lottery citations.

The ban fell first on the Grand National Treasure Hunt, Inc., an alleged prize contest, which operated under the sponsorship of the Association for Legalizing American Lotteries, Inc. The second group on which sentence has not yet been passed consists of the Golden Stakes Advertising Company, sponsored by the National Conference for Legalizing Lotteries, Inc. Alfred E. Smith Jr. is connected with this second group as vice-president and general counsel of the Golden Stakes organization, while such names as that of Mrs. Oliver Harriman and Jack Dempsey are connected with its sponsoring organization.

Look Like Lottery Tickets

Both the Grand National Treasure Hunt and the Golden Stakes Advertising Company have promoted alleged "prize contests" which have been circulated to the public in the same manner as lottery contests. The tickets resembled those used in the Irish hospitals sweepstakes.

The order barring the first group from the mails was issued by Acting Postmaster General Howes on the recommendation of Karl A. Crowley, solicitor. It coincided with the closing of the third contest by the Grand National Treasure Hunt.

While there was some doubt as to the effect of the order on the contest, best opinion was that it would merely prevent the organization from receiving any more mail or cashing postal orders. They will be permitted to refund money already paid in or send out alleged prize money.

Mail to Be Returned

After the fraud order has reached postmasters throughout the country it was explained, and mail addressed to the defendants in the case will be returned to the senders. However, there is apparently nothing in the order which prevents the defendants from sending prizes back for the current contest.

The solicitor's ruling held that the Association for Legalizing American Lotteries, Inc., was equally guilty with the Grand National Treasure Hunt, in that officers of both concerns "worked in close association in the conductof the scheme." It had been contended that there was no direct connection between the two.

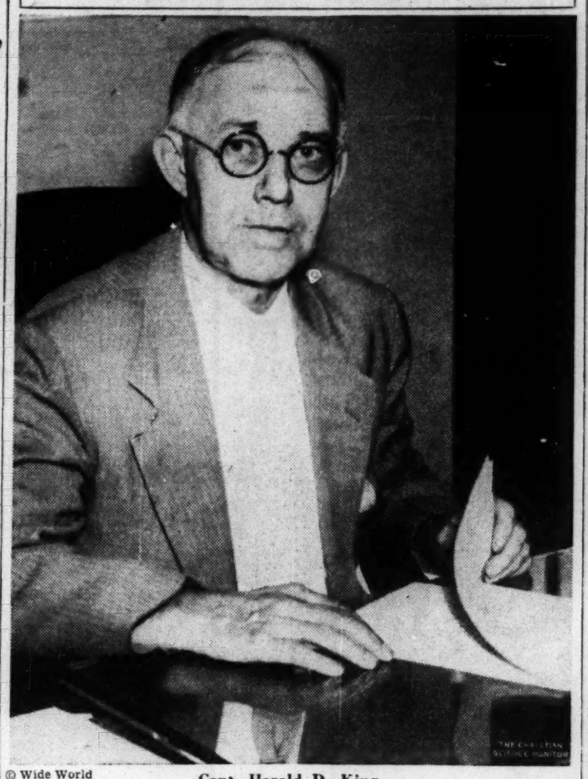
Mr. Crowley held that the first and second of the series of three contests run by the banned group were "nothing more than guessing contests."

Created Wrong Impression

The third, which closed today, employed tickets which in the opinion of the Post Office Department were deliberately designed to so closely resemble the Irish Hospitals Sweepstakes tickets that purchasers would be under the impression they had acquired real lottery tickets. The "prize contest" element was so subordinated that the casual purchaser might never notice it at all.

"The evidence before me shows, and I so find," Mr. Crowley's decision held, "that the evidence sustains in every particular and in every respect the charges filed in this case which resulted in the issuance of the citation and that this is a gift enterprise and a scheme for the distribution of money by chance and for obtaining money through the mails by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, and promises."

A Man in the News



© Wide World

Capt. Harold D. King

Without Benefit of Politics or Mortarboard, He Was Named Keeper of the Nation's Lights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

A welcome exception to the reign of politics in the capital is the appointment of Capt. Harold D. King to be commissioner of lighthouses. Neither political endorsement nor previous professorial position counted. Instead, he won his post because of 33 years in the service of the Department of Commerce—eight in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and 25 in the service of which he is now the head. It is probably the most generally applauded appointment made in the department since the Roosevelt Administration took office.

Captain King comes of New England seafaring stock and spent most of his youth near the smell of salt water. He was born in Portland, Maine. His family moved to Massachusetts later that year, but returned to Maine when he was 13, and he lived there until 1902 when he went to Dartmouth College.

In 1903 he took a position with the Coast and Geodetic Survey as an aide at $60 a month, but managed to continue his education and received a bachelor's degree in civil engineering in 1905. Later he qualified as a master mariner.

Served On Two Coasts

During his eight years in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Captain King served on both Atlantic and Pacific coasts in Alaska and in the Philippines. At the end of the period he was in command of his ship.

In 1911 he transferred to the Lighthouse Service where he began as superintendent of the Seventh Lighthouse District with headquarters at Key West, Fla. After a year there, he was transferred to the sixth district at Charleston, S. C. There for three years, he was finally shifted to the fifth district at Baltimore where he remained for 15 years.

After such a thorough grounding in the service he was finally made deputy commissioner in 1930. During this protracted apprenticeship his work was recognized by presidential designation to represent the United States at a session of the international commission on a uniform system of buoyage and lightage for the coasts of the world.

The Seafarer's Attitude

Placid in appearance, weighing over 200 pounds and possessing the philosophic attitude of those accustomed to the sea, the captain takes his promotion complacently. After 33 years in the service, the position presents no problem for him. He knows it from the old-fashioned oil light to the most modern radio beacon.

As a result Daniel C. Roper, the Secretary of Commerce, is basking today in the glow of general approval over having made an appointment in his department based exclusively on merit.

Exiled Mexicans Face Confiscation of Lands

(Continued from Page 1)

Morones was working, the government charged, to create divisions among workers' unions.

Calles Explains Stand

General Calles himself, before he was sent by plane into exile in the United States, told this correspondent:

"I am in accord with what General Cardenas is trying to do, but don't agree with his methods because I believe they will lead to chaos and anarchy. Nor do I have any faith in the men who are surrounding him, and I know them all."

The former President showed no emotion over his going.

"They may take me to an airplane, or they may stand me up before a firing squad," he said. "It doesn't matter much. There is no reason for this, but they have gotten in the habit of blaming me for everything."

Influx of Communism Into Mexico Blamed By Calles for Exile

By Plutarco Elias Calles

Written for the Associated Press

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, April 11 (AP)—It deeply grieved me last night when the soldiers and the secret police came to my home and explained the purpose of their visit.

After living 58 years in a nation and always trying to act for its interests as I saw them, it was quite a blow to hear that I had to leave my native land, my family and my friends at once and might never be able to return.

I was not surprised, however. I would not be surprised at anything that might happen in Mexico as long as the present conditions of anarchy and disorder continue to exist.

Calls Charges Preposterous

Every fair-thinking person knows that the charges on which the Government bases its exile of Mr. Leon, Mr. Morones, Mr. Ortega and myself are preposterous. They scarcely deserve an answer.

I had nothing to do with the bombing of the Vera Cruz train. If the Government had thought so, they would have executed me, not exiled me. The reason that I am being forced to live in a strange land is because of the opposition of my friends and myself to the influx of Communism in Mexico.

I admit that we have opposed that, but we have done it lawfully.

A Blow to Friends

This drastic action of the Mexican Government naturally will bring great sorrow to my friends. However, they can do nothing. They are just like I am. They must sit idly by and watch the Government take whatever steps it desires.

I hope to find peace in California. I have lived there before and it is a beautiful state. Neither am I afraid of the United States Government turning communistic. Some day, who knows, things may change in Mexico and I may be able to return. God speed the day.

School Board Bars Nation

RITZVILLE, Wash., April 11 (AP)—The Ritzville School Board said April 9 it had banned from all school libraries the magazine Nation and would investigate all other national magazines and school textbooks. The school board said the investigation was asked by members of the American Legion auxiliary and the Woman's Club who declared the Nation was a magazine with "communistic tendencies."

All Is Not Smooth in Oil Field

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., April 11 (AP)—The march of the derricks of a gigantic oil field into the heart of residential Oklahoma City has left some homeowners happy and prosperous, others irked and discouraged.

For months a battle was waged between property owners over whether spouting wells of black gold should be punched farther into the best residential areas. Little by little, zones have been extended and citizens have leased.

A survey of "one block leases" showed today no fortune is being made by the man with an oil well in his back yard, forced to split royalty income with others in the block.

Some Win, Others Lose

Some homeowners have paid off mortgages, halted foreclosures and had small royalty checks to help support families. For others, noise and dirt outweigh the monetary gain.

A visit to a southeastern district, where wells have been producing on community leases for months, brought varied reactions.

"We have made plenty to pay for our little home," said Mrs. R. A. Jones. Pumps chugged at her back fence. "From our lease and royalty we received about $5000 before we sold our mineral rights. The money came when we needed it."

Wants to Help Others

She voted for the oil extensions "because I wanted others to benefit as we have benefited."

"Look," demanded a resident two blocks south. "Those spots all over my house are oil spots blown from a near-by well. I'm calling now to get someone to clean them off.

"Of course we got enough out of the well to pay for our home. But taxes went up. My shrubbery was taken out and while I get a royalty check—$18 last month—I'd rather be where it is quiet. I doubt if I would lease again, if I had it to do over."

Boosts Price of Houses

Opinions also varied just north of the Capitol where dozens of new wells are rising among new brick homes.

"I'm terribly discouraged," shouted a housewife in the doorway of a new $6000 home as steam hissed from a drilling well near by. "Most in the neighborhood aren't very pleased but the others leased and we had to."

Oil companies bought some homes in the district outright, paying almost double normal values.

One woman in the new field, an oil well near her window, pronounced it "a Christmas tree," declaring her home would have been foreclosed had she not received the lease money.

Part-Time Farmers Win Farm Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 10—Hailed by part-time farmers as setting an important precedent, is the decision of Federal Judge George A. Welsh here on April 8 that non-agricultural work in addition to farming does not deprive a farmer of privileges under the farmers' relief act.

Samuel Z. Erb of Manheim opposed an effort of the Pennsylvania Joint Stock Land Bank to foreclose a $4496 mortgage on his farm. The bank contended that he could not take advantage of the relief act, which is a section of the federal bankruptcy law, since he also deals in second-hand automobiles and in addition operates a small trucking business.

Judge Welsh ruled that Erb, within the meaning of the law, is still a farmer since he lives and works on his farm.

Physical Examination Plan Weighed in New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 11—The Municipal Civil Service Commission, headed by James G. Finnegan, is considering a proposal that every city employee be compelled to submit to a physical examination at least once a year. The examination would be free and was said to have the approval not only of Mr. Finnegan, but of other members of the commission.

"The entire plan is part of the new merit-rating system soon to be put into effect," Mr. Finnegan said. "Under this new set-up salary increases and promotions will be based on the efficiency and general service record of the employee."

Roper Denies Lag In Providing For Safety on Ships

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—A furor over the American Merchant Marine, which included a charge and denial that Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper delayed action to increase safety at sea, attracted attention in the capital today.

These four developments stood out in the complicated situation:

1. Billings Wilson, fire prevention official of the American Association of Port Authorities, wrote Secretary Roper that the Commerce Department had taken no action to promulgate technical regulations to safeguard crews and property on oil tankers, though Congress last August authorized it to do so. Since August, Mr. Wilson said, 12 lives have been lost in catastrophes to boats handling dangerous cargoes.

2. Denying this charge, Senator Roper said at Charleston, S. C., that "we are doing all we can to expedite matters. We are just as anxious to pursue a program of sea safety as others are to effect highway safety."

Says Inquiry Ordered

3. Joseph B. Weaver, chief of the Commerce Department's bureau of navigation and steamboat inspection, said that there had been "numerous interruptions" in the operations of American merchant ships. Denying reports that from "300 to 500 definite cases or insubordination" by sailors had been found, he said the causes of the interruptions would not be known until the wind up of an inquiry he is making. He said his chief, Secretary Roper, had requested a "complete analysis of the situation."

4. Secretary Roper said there were no reports before him on numerous interruptions of operations. "If the inquiry shows that there is sufficient evidence, the matter will be placed before me for investigation," he said.

Mr. Weaver's formal announcement that an inquiry into "interruptions" is under way followed two days of conflicting reports in the Commerce Department.

Inquiry at First Denied

Mr. Roper and J. Monroe Johnson, Assistant Secretary, declared at first they knew nothing of the inquiry, and that it was being made without their orders. There also were reports, and denials, that Mr. Weaver would resign. Mr. Weaver said in his statement:

"Delays in the sailing of vessels caused by difficulty with the personnel obviously can be caused by many different conditions, and it is unfair to assume that these interruptions are due to insubordination or any other particular cause until the matter has been studied.

"For instance, some incidents may be the fault of the operators, the officers, conditions aboard the vessel, food served, the failure of either crew or operator to live up to agreements and numerous other causes. The statement that from 300 to 500 definite cases of insubordination have been found is not true."

Electricity Aids Manitoba Growth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—Life has been made easier and more pleasant for the farmers and townspeople across the southern part of Manitoba through the provision of electrical facilities in the last three or four years by the provincial government.

The transmission line of 1150 miles operated by the Manitoba Power Commission now serves 80 towns, 10 of which were added during the last year. The system has a total capital investment in the province of $6,000,000.

Less than five years ago, the power commission was virtually an insignificant factor in the development of the province. But recently it has taken a prominent place as part of Canada's growing electrical industry.

The service has been expanding rapidly and, in fact, applications from farmers and villages for electrical service have been received in greater number than can be taken care of immediately. During the fiscal year of 1935, the system had a total income of $908,972, with expenses of $895,626. Showing an improvement in the financial condition of the districts served by the utility, the system reports an increase of over 10 per cent in the number of kilowatt hours sold.

Concerning collections, the annual report, just submitted, says that of nearly $800,000 in yearly collections only about $9000 was 60 days overdue.

Funds Available to Last Until June, Fleming Says

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Philip B. Fleming, army engineer in charge of the construction of the Passamaquoddy project in Maine, commented yesterday that funds now available would carry the work through June.

"I can make no comment on the financing of the project," he explained. "It is not my place to do so. We have funds to last us until the end of June. After that, if additional money is supplied, we shall naturally go on with the work as planned."

New York Greets the Circus And Its Ball-Playing Elephants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 11—What's new at the circus? As if it mattered in an institution that might have inspired the saying, "The more it changes, the more it is the same." However, the elephants are up to a new trick this year—a game of baseball in that abbreviated form known as three-old-cat. The pitcher was inclined to send the ball sailing over the batter's head, but finally a hit—a run around the bases and a slide for home!

To make the proceedings official they open with the grand parade known in these recent years as "The Durbar of Delhi," and the closing feature is still the discharge of the Brothers Zacchini from the giant cannon. The posing act is back this year, without the horses, presented by a stop-motion adagio troupe from Vienna.

The novelties include a trio of miniature elephants "not babies, but full-grown, middle-aged midget tuskers, the most curious proboscidian creatures ever captured."

From Darkest Africa

The program further informs us that these constitute "Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey's latest and greatest importation—direct from Central Africa's darkest depths—the only family of African pigmy elephants that ever set foot on this continent . . . secured after three years of intensive jungle exploration . . . under the leadership of Howard Y. Bary, chief explorer, at a cost of innumerable discomforts, difficulties, hardships and a staggering financial outlay."

The youngsters were less impressed by this epoch-making event—possibly because they were not reading the program—than by the dashing entrance of Col. Tim McCoy, screen star of the westerns. A happy yell greeted his removal of his 10-gallon hat as he sat astride his handsome dun-colored show horse with its flowing white tail.

The whole Wild-West turnout went big, with the roping stunts and the riding antics of the cowboys and cowgirls. Colonel McCoy winds up the display whirling a glittering silver-mounted revolver and shooting balloons.

Horse Goes Round and Round

In the best tradition is the equestrianism, with acrobatic performances on the ambling white horses (seven riders at one time on a single steed), and the clowns falling off at odd times to outbursts of juvenile joy. The clown with the boomerang derby is on hand again. He lends the homing hat to the jealous ringmaster, who tosses it only to have it twirl back into the hands of the clown.

The show is strong in aerial and perch acts. At one time 30 performers were swinging on trapezes in the upper regions. Antoinette Concello makes her two and half-turn somersault in her flying act and The Great Willow does a giant swing half the length of the arena with one toe hooked over the supporting ring. Part of the time he swings by his teeth.

The Naitto Troupe from Japan performs with deceptive ease on the tight wire, using fans or nothing at all to aid the balance, with juggling and acrobatics for variation, and finally a back somersault, accomplished at the first try by the chief performer.

The Wallender and Grotofent Troupe repeat their balancing acts on the high wire. There are clever trained dog and seal acts and the clowns go through traditional and topical antics.

At one point an enormous brown derby "takes a walk" around the ellipse, followed later by a stilt expert made up as a kilted Scotsman. Again the charioteers race down the arena, courteously allowing each other a chance at the pole position alternately.

The Big Show is at Madison Square Garden through May 4. It will be seen in the Boston Garden May 6-11.

Mrs. Pinchot Leads Picket

PHILADELPHIA, April 11 (AP)—Mrs. Cornelia Bryce Pinchot appeared in a downtown picket line yesterday. Carrying a placard with the inscription, "Don't Be a Strike-breaker. The Union Pays Strike Benefits," the former Governor's wife led about 150 pickets, mostly women, at the plant of the Selfast Children's Dress Company.

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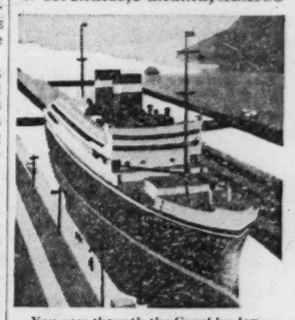

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BATS AS PETS

What commotion sometimes ensues when a bat happens to fly through an open window! Few people know that this mammal is a clean, harmless creature who combs and washes his fur as often as your house cat, and has no desire whatever to alight in your hair. "Bats as Pets" is one of the featured articles in Nature Magazine for May. Robert McCauley, Jr., the author, collected several bats, studied their habits, and put his findings on paper.

Among other interesting and authentic articles in the May issue is "Mysteries of Nature," by Archibald Rutledge, one of the Nation's outstanding Nature writers. He tells of occurrences in Nature that seem to defy explanation. Romaine B. Ware, in an appropriate spring article, tells us just what should be done to our garden to get the best results.

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Boston Swimming School—Baseball Fans Have Two Opening Days Next Week

Hub Baseball Fans See Two Opening Days

Boston will be treated to two big league baseball openings next week, and it is believed that it will be the first time in history that both local clubs have started their home seasons within the same week. The Red Sox opening-day ceremonies will be held on Tuesday, with the help of the visiting Philadelphia Athletics. The Bees make their initial local appearance on Friday, entertaining the New York Giants.

The Athletics, still under the capable leadership of Connie Mack who developed many of the later additions to Tom Yawkey's million-dollar Red Sox, will be in Boston for three days, playing single games on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Meanwhile, the Bees will help the Phillies stage their season opener at Baker Field, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, and remain there through Wednesday and Thursday.

The Bees and Giants are at the National League Park on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, while the Red Sox are meeting the Yankees at New York on Friday and Saturday and playing a single game with the Athletics at Shibe Park on Sunday. The Red Sox return to Fenway Park one week from Monday, a local holiday, and face the Washington Senators in a pair of games, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon. The annual B. A. A. Marathon will be staged as usual in the middle of the day, giving Boston sports fans an opportunity to see both ball games and also the race.

Bob Quinn of the Bees and Tom Yawkey and Eddie Collins of the Red Sox put their heads together yesterday and decided that a tax of 25 cents will be placed on all daily and season passes issued by the local National and American League clubs in the future. This tax includes a 15-cent service charge, which will help pay for the printing of the passes and their distribution, and the 10-cent government tax.

* * *

Any persons having a pass must purchase a 25-cent tax ticket. This ticket will have a rain check attached, the same as any other grandstand or bleacher pasteboard.

* * *

In making the announcement of this service tax to the press, Quinn stated that he has fought against that additional charge for several years; but believes that in view of the fact that other major league clubs have adopted it, it is not unfair to ask local pass holders to do the same.

* * *

Eddie Collins says that all single Red Sox games at Fenway Park will begin, as in the past, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Doubleheaders will begin at 1.30. Bob Quinn plans to start his games at the same time, but admits that there is still a possibility the single contests will be held up 15 minutes as they were when Fuchs was president of the Braves.

* * *

Tom Yawkey is not planning to buy a clock for Fenway Park. He points out that Yankee Stadium is the only park in the American League with that sort of luxury. In the past, major league clubs have had only fair success with large clocks. They seldom keep the correct time.

* * *

The second game of the city series between the Red Sox and Bees was postponed today. The Bees worked out for more than an hour in the Commonwealth Armory. The Red Sox used the Harvard indoor cage.

Honor Father of Baseball

Wide World

Plaque Which Will Be Hung in Shrine Erected to Memory of Abner Doubleday, Father of Baseball, at Cooperstown, Near Doubleday Field, Where Young Doubleday Introduced the Game of Baseball a Century Ago. The Plaque, Which Illustrates the Construction of a Baseball Was Prepared by the Late Thomas Shibe, Former President of the Philadelphia Athletics Baseball Team. In the Picture Are Judge Steve McKeever, Owner of the Brooklyn Dodgers Ball Team and His Daughter, Mrs. James Mulvey.

Plaque, Prepared by Shibe, In Memory of Doubleday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., April 11—The baseball season of 1936, which is almost upon us, will see the beginning of preparations to celebrate the centennial of the game in this historic little village, where, away back in 1839, the sport was originated by Abner Doubleday.

A baseball museum has been established by the Otsego County Historical Society and is housed in the Village Club, close to the field where Doubleday laid out his first diamond almost a century ago. Included in this museum will be a Baseball Hall of Fame, where busts or plaques of the leading figures and players in the game will be erected and opened for public inspection in 1939.

The museum is being erected in the form of a shrine to the memory of Doubleday. In some conspicuous place on the walls of this shrine, will hang a plaque, prepared by the late Thomas Shibe, former president of the Philadelphia American League Baseball Club, as a special tribute to Doubleday. The plaque illustrates the construction of a baseball.

Plans are under way to make the dedication of this shrine at Cooperstown one of the greatest events in baseball history. It is hoped that the annual all-star game, between picked National and American League clubs, will be played on Doubleday Field, on the exact spot where the original diamond was located. If it is impossible to stage this annual battle here, it is further hoped that two other picked major league teams can visit Doubleday Field for an exhibition game.

Americans Expect To Clinch Victory By Taking Doubles

HOUSTON, Tex., April 11 (AP)—The veteran American doubles team of Wilmer L. Allison Jr., and John W. Van Ryn, the nation's top-ranking court combination, set out today to clinch the North American Davis Cup interzone match with Mexico.

Two up after singles victories registered yesterday by J. Donald Budge and Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant, the Americans were certain victory and a place in the North American zone finals against Australia would be gained in the doubles match.

Opposing Allison and Van Ryn in the doubles were Marco Antonio Mestre and Flavio Martinez, youngsters in their early twenties.

Allison, captain of the American team, was so confident of victory he started planning for the Australian matches by settling the question as to whether he would play in both singles and doubles.

"I will play in both singles and doubles against Australia—if we beat the Mexicans," he announced. "I am in great shape and know I can do it. I can't say definitely what our lineup will be, but if necessary, I'll play both.

Captain Allison hinted strongly that Budge would be the other singles choice. Grant, a wizard on clay courts, is known to falter on grass courts.

The Atlanta youngster looked none too impressive in his singles match with Daniel Hernandez, 18-year-old Mexican star. A shaky start caused him to drop the opening set to Hernandez, but he rallied to win, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3.

Budge's arm swung potion from overhead, backhand and forehand as he crushed Esteban Reyes, Mexico's No. 1 player, 6—3, 6—1, 6—1.

Budge plays Hernandez and Grant plays Reyes in the remaining singles matches tomorrow.

Toronto Seeking Victory Tonight

TORONTO, April 11 (AP)—Toronto's sensational victory over the Detroit Red Wings in the third game of their Stanley Cup series on Thursday night, meant the mere matter of 20,000 extra dollars to the Leaf management.

That is the sum that was expected to be collected for the fourth game of the series tonight and it would be a fine poke to draw as a farewell to the game for another year in Toronto.

The Maple Leafs are still the underdogs as far as the cup is concerned. The Red Wings had won five straight playoff games before Thursday night's encounter. They had swept their series with the Montreal Maroons to take the league championship and then had mowed down the Leafs in the first two encounters for the cup.

That third period uprising that saw the Leafs come from nowhere to balance a three-goal deficit and then make short work of the proceedings in the overtime was something that was hardly expected, even from the fighting Leafs who are never licked until the last buzzer has sounded. Even should they win tonight, they would have to win the final game in Detroit next Tuesday.

Manager Connie Smythe of the Leafs insisted his team was capable of sweeping the next two games,

Sporting Around The Hub

Shute Arrives

DENNY SHUTE, new golf professional at Brae Burn, was greeted this morning with some of our New England weather, raw, misty and not the weather for golf. Shute, along with Harold McSpaden, new pro at Winchester, will huddle inside, where there is warmth, and await more favorable weather.

The new Brae Burn pro drove from Augusta to Boston yesterday with his family and is temporarily quartered with Mr. and Mrs. Brad Whittemore, near the club. Last night he met the Brae Burn golf committee and was subjected to an interview with the press.

Like McSpaden, he seems quite satisfied to drop the major portion of campaign golf in the summer and take up teaching. Today was to have been an exceedingly busy one. Brae Burn members must have gone out of their way to take lessons from the new pro, for he was booked heavily.

The British open champion in 1933 stated that he expects to play in the national open, the Bay State open, the match four-ball at Toledo in September and probably one other. He also seems willing to play with the New England pros in the Monday tournaments, but if the stakes are not raised, he may not be so enthusiastic.

He has agreed to play with Mrs. Brad Whittemore in the annual lady-pro championship this summer.

Here and There

Rain put a damper on many ball games in New England today, including the Northeastern-Springfield contest; the Boston University-Brown game; the intracity series between the Red Sox and Bees . . . Worcester's Deborah Verry, who plays Providence's Jean Bauer in the North and South golf final at Pinehurst today, intends to accompany the United States Curtis Cup team to England, although she has not been named to the squad . . . Miss Verry will play in the major British women's tournaments . . . Hundreds will be watching the performances of Johnny Higgins of Providence and Alice Bridges of Whitinville, two of New England star swimmers who will take part in the Olympic fund water carnival at the Harvard pool this evening . . . Entries will close on April 14 with Howard Wilson, 316 Huntington Avenue, Boston, for the New England A. A. A. U. wrestling championships, to be held April 18, at 2:30 p. m., at the Boston Y.

Earl Collins Enters B. A. A. Marathon

Hundreds of skiers treked into the White Mountains yesterday and today . . . More than 500 enthusiasts are expected to use the Tuckerman Ravine and Gulf of Slides trails today and tomorrow if the weather holds good . . . M. I. T.'s unofficial baseball team, the Cambridge Collegians, will be coached by Prof. A. A. Lawrence of the department of English at Massachusetts Tech. . . . Edwin O. Miller, Harvard junior, has been elected captain of the 1937 Harvard fencing team . . . Earl Collins of the North Medford Club topped the list of 12 additional entries filed yesterday for the B. A. A. Marathon to be run on April 20 . . . Midland District women golfers will hold their opening medal play trials at the Pine Brook Valley Golf Club links, Monday, instead of the Weston Golf Club, it was announced by Mrs. Frederic A. Stanwood . . . the Weston links are in poor condition due to recent rains . . . Pine Valley was quick to offer its course.

Providence Nine on Road

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 11 (AP)—The Providence College varsity baseball squad of 16 players left here last night by boat for New York City on their annual Easter recess road trip, during which they will meet seven opponents in eight days. Princeton will be the first game for the Friars this afternoon. A Sunday game with St. John's of Brooklyn, a practice session at the Yankee Stadium on Monday, and then successive meetings on following days with Long Island University, Army, Stroudsburg, Villanova and City College of New York comprise the road schedule.

College Track Results

Chicago 67, No. Illinois S. T. 64, Texas A. & M. 80, Rice 62.

Detroit Olympics Defeat Bulldogs In Second Contest

T. G. Oke Trophy
(International League)

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst
Detroit	2	0	12	4
Windsor	0	2	4	12

(Three out of five games)

Result April 8

Detroit 8, Windsor 1.

Result April 10

Detroit 4, Windsor 3, 5m. 7s. overtime.

WINDSOR, Ont., April 11 (AP)—The Detroit Olympics had returned to the home town today, confident that the Teddy Oke trophy of the International Hockey League would remain in their keeping after their third game with the Windsor Bulldogs tomorrow night.

The Olympics, after taking the first game by a score of 8 to 1, captured the second contest the hard way last night when they came from behind to tie the score just before regulation time ended and then banged home the winning goal in overtime for a 4-to-3 victory.

After a scoreless first period the Bulldogs, who were the aggressors most of the way, scored two goals in the second, Moffatt and Drouillard being on the business end of combination plays. This turn in events fired the O's to action, however, and when the period was over the score stood at two-all, Starr having scored twice after taking passes from fellow players.

The Bulldogs went ahead for the second time when Jim Arnott tallied in the third period but Carrigan and Sherf worked the puck into position and then passed to Giroux who scored the tying goal with less than three minutes to go. Giroux then fired in the winning marker after 5:07 of overtime play, having taken a pass from Foster.

Redskins Sign Ohio State Football Star

The Boston Redskins announce the signing of an outstanding end from Ohio State's juggernaut team of last fall, Sam Busich, whose contract arrived at the local office yesterday. It was natural that the Buckeyes from Columbus would be intensively solicited for professional football players because Coach Francis A. Schmidt was credited with having more star players than any other eleven in the Big Ten. Busich is the first to turn professional.

Busich played with his home town high school at Lorain, Ohio, three years before going to Ohio State. In his freshman and sophomore years he played at center, but the Buckeye coach likes tall, rugged ends for pass receiving and blocking and shifted Busich. He is good at place kicking and kicking off. He weighs 193 and was 6ft. 3in. in height at college.

Boston's First Aquatic School Starts Monday

The largest group of nationally prominent swimming coaches and teachers ever to be gathered together in Boston will comprise the faculty of the First Boston Aquatic Institute, being sponsored jointly by the Boston Chapter of the American Red Cross and the Boston Y. M. C. A., April 13 to 18, at the Huntington Avenue Branch of the Boston "Y," 316 Huntington Avenue.

Edward Kennedy, Columbia University; Robert Kiphuth and Karl Michael, Yale University; Sidney Hazelton, Dartmouth College; Harold Ulen and Robert Muir, Harvard University; Thomas Cureton, Springfield College; Commodore W. E. Longfellow, American Red Cross; Raymond Millard, Boston Y. M. C. A.; John Coutts, Brookline Municipal Baths; Elmore Biggs, Bouve-Boston School of Physical Education; Violetta Leete, Boston Y. W. C. A., and Irene Lambert, Pittsfield Boys' Club Auxiliary, will make up the faculty.

Purpose

The purpose of the institute is to train life guards, swimming instructors, students of physical education, beach and summer camp counselors in all the various phases of recreational swimming, modern life-saving technique, summer camp safety, duties of officials, competitive swimming and swimming measurements.

The program is as follows: Monday, April 13, Commodore W. E. Longfellow of the American Red Cross will instruct the group in modern life-saving technique, fool-proofing a swimming pool and competitive life-saving races; Tuesday, April 14, Raymond Millard of the Boston Y. M. C. A. will demonstrate the method of teaching the elementary crawl; Robert Muir, assistant swimming coach at Harvard University, will illustrate the elementary breast and side strokes and Harold Ulen, swimming coach at Harvard, will lecture on swimming pool programs; Wednesday, April 15, John Coutts of the Brookline Baths will illustrate recreational swimming stunts; Elmore Biggs, Bouve-Boston School of Physical Education, will talk on recreational swimming games and Violetta Leete of the Boston Y. W. C. A. on recreational group floating.

Diving Lessons

Thursday, April 16, Irene Lambert of the Pittsfield Boys' Club Auxiliary will give a formal discourse on summer camp safety, and Sidney Hazelton, head swimming coach at Dartmouth College, on the camp swimming program; Friday, April 17, Karl Michael, diving coach at Yale University, will instruct the members in beginners, advanced and competitive diving, and Robert Kiphuth, head swimming coach at Yale, will lecture on competitive swimming.

Saturday, April 18, Thomas Cureton, former swimming coach at Springfield College, will speak on swimming measurements, and Edward Kennedy, swimming coach at Columbia University, New York, and one of the countries leading swimming officials, will close the program with a discourse on officiating and duties of officials.

Swimmers from Harvard University, Boston Y. M. C. A., Bouve-Boston School, Boston Y. W. C. A. and Sargeant School will be present to aid the various lecturers with demonstrations.

All classes will start at 8 p. m., admission is by ticket only and all registrations must be sent to Capt. Jack Wallace, American Red Cross, 347 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Olympic Baseball Entry Blanks Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., April 11—Announcements have just been sent out by the Olympic baseball committee calling attention to the baseball school and trials which are to be held this summer. In the announcements Babe Ruth calls on the American boys to fight for places on the two teams which are to demonstrate baseball to the world.

Those boys who win places on the teams will be taken on a European tour and have a chance to represent the United States in world competition. Every non-professional player in America is eligible for the teams. Candidates will participate in intra-games competition and be selected according to individual ability. Ruth heads the selection board and instructors. Every player must show an official field entry card to participate in the trials and attend the school. The school trials will be held June 20-30 and the finals July 1-12. There is only a limited time to register, and every boy who desires to take part should send his entry as soon as possible.

The cost of entry is $60. A deposit of $10 is required with each entry blank, and this amount will be applied to the entry fee. All entrance fees received go into the Olympic baseball fund to defray the expenses of the baseball teams to the Olympic Games at Berlin. Players will be called upon to pay their own expenses until selected, after which time all expenses will be paid by the Olympic baseball committee. For application blanks, write to Leslie Mann, secretary-treasurer, Olympic baseball committee, Old Federal Building, Miami, Fla.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Brooklyn (N.) 2, New York (A.) 1.
Washington (A.) 11, Philadelphia (N.) 3.
Pittsburgh (N.) 10, Memphis (S.A.) 4.
Detroit (A.) 4, Cincinnati (N.) 1.
St. Louis (N.) 6, Springfield (W. A.) 2.
Albany (I.L.) 11, Navy 1.

Tennis at Williams

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., April 11 (AP)—The Williams College tennis team will play 12 matches this season, the schedule just announced shows. Yale and Dartmouth will appear here in two home features. The schedule: April 24, Haverford; 28, Bowdoin; May 1, Union; 6, University of Miami; 7, Middlebury; 8, Dartmouth; 9, Yale; 14, Wesleyan at Middletown; 15, Trinity at Hartford; 23, Massachusetts Tech; 27, Army at West Point; 30, Amherst.

Former College Athletic Star in Congress

Emmet O'Neal

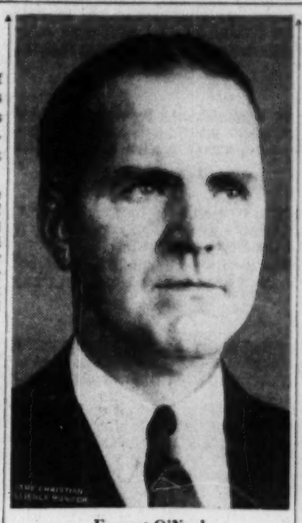
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 11—One of the best jobs the present Congress did by way of acquiring athletes was when it got Emmet O'Neal of Louisville, Ky. He's a Democrat—if that makes any difference.

The record of this legislative youngster includes the captaincy of three teams at Centre College and sufficient prowess as a baseball pitcher to have attracted a major league offer from the late Manager John McGraw of the New York Giants. O'Neal is pardonably proud of all this.

The year 1906-'07 was his big year. He was captain of football, basketball and baseball. He likes to talk about football best. Centre is famous for the football surprises it has sprung from time to time on some of the big eastern colleges, and every Centre man thinks with greatest pride of his college's football record.

Looking down a bit regretfully at the polished toe of a street shoe, O'Neal reminiscences about a 48-yard drop kick he made in one Centre game and another time when he scored four times in one game by the same method. Some feelings about umpires show up, too, when he remembers two 40-yard field goals kicked in two successive games, both ruled out by off-side penalties.



Emmet O'Neal

His baseball ability showed up at Yale where he went for postgraduate work after leaving Centre. Playing on the "ineligibles"—a team of men excluded from Yale varsity teams because they had previously represented other colleges—he once struck out seven of the last nine batters to face him. That was enough for Manager McGraw, who made him an offer with the Giants.

He turned the contract down for law practice back home in Louisville, but the diamond still had a lure, and for several years he used to slip away of a summer from desks and legal briefs to pitch for a Class D team.

His football record got him a bid to coach football back at Centre. He turned that down, but later took a berth on the Board of Trustees whence he keeps an affectionate eye on the college's football progress. He has some definite ideas on football policy holding that "a little college gains nothing by conservatism" and recommending for Centre "a heady and daring game."

Ask O'Neal what his biggest thrill was and he'll tell about the Centre-Harvard game when "Bo" McMillin, standing near midfield, jumped out of a swarm of Crimson tacklers and threw a 50-yard pass for a touchdown.

Along the Sports Trail

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—Spot men. Thirteen men, most of them fading in the baseball skies, will write the exciting story of the 1936 major league pennant races. Here they are—the spot men of the ivory fields:

Outfielder Al Simmons, the Tiger "rookie" whose war club is counted on to give the champs from Detroit the added punch they need; Catcher Frank Pytlak and Outfielder Bruce Campbell of the Cleveland tribe; Second Baseman Tony Lazzeri and Shortstop Frank Crosetti, Yankee defense key men who must play long and well.

Manager-Shortstop Joe Cronin, the fellow who has to perform like his old self afield and keep his club of stars in harmony; Pitcher Charlie Root, Chicago Cub veteran who can't halt his comeback if the champs are to win; Pitcher Fred Fitzsimmons and Manager-First Baseman Bill Terry, Giants with doubtful legs and arms who are needed badly.

Manger-Second Baseman Frankie Frisch, a player the "gas house gang" can't replace at second, and Roy Parmelee, a must addition to the pitching Deans; Outfielder Lloyd Waner, a must addition to the famous Waner brother act, and Pitcher John Tising, a rookie the Pirates need at his greatness to round out a pennant-winning pitching staff. After May 15, when the rosters are trimmed to the 23-man maximum, there will be 368 or less players in big league uniform, but center your optics on the 13.

* * *

Did you know? There are more nine-hole golf courses in the United States today than 18-holers. A survey reveals 3358 nine-holers to 2359 of the 18-hole variety, a grand total of 5717 golf courses. New York has the most, 452, with Illinois second at 377. Delaware has the fewest—only 7. Despite the times, the total of courses in this country gained from 5691 to 5717 from 1934 through 1935. It is estimated that the United States golf plant investment amounts to approximately $830,039,298. 'Tis proof that thar's golf in them bunkers.

* * *

Trying. Edwin C. (Alabama) Pitts is finding it almost as tough to make good in baseball as it was getting out and into the game. He estimates he made $5000 last year playing baseball and football, but it is so intent on making good on the diamond that he is quitting the gridiron. It's to the everlasting credit of American sport that everyone in it goes out of his way to give Alabama a helping hand.

* * *

Baseball story. They tell this prize one of the 1936 spring camps. A rookie reported to camp, and the manager asked him if he batted left or right.

"Derned if I know yet," he replied.

He strode to the plate, swung right handed, and struck out.

"Now I know," he told the stunned manager. 'I'm a left-handed hitter." hitter."

'All-North' Women's Golf Final Assured

PINEHURST, N. C., April 11 (AP)—The North and South Women's Golf Championship will have an "All-North" final today with Deborah Verry, Worcester, Mass., and Jean Bauer, Providence, R. I., battling for the title.

The South's hopes were defeated in a downpour of rain yesterday as Jane Cothran, Greenville, S. C., and the long-hitting Kathryn Hemphill, Columbia, S. C., lost in semi-final matches which went to the home green. The Verry-Cothran score was 2 up and the Bauer-Hemphill score, 1 up.

Playing magnificently in view of the weather conditions, in winning yesterday, Miss Verry established herself as the favorite for the title. She had a medal score of 84, while Miss Bauer shot a 90.

College League Drops Sacrifice Fly Credit

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—After five years of experimentation, the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League has abandoned the sacrifice fly and henceforth will conform to the professional baseball practice of crediting sacrifices only on bunts. This was announced here today by William J. Chipman, official statistician of the league.

When the big leagues wiped all sacrifice flies from the books at the start of the 1931 season, the Eastern Intercollegiate League adopted a special rule to credit a sacrifice to any player who drove in a run with a fly. The rule remained in effect in the college circuit for five years, but made so little difference in averages that executives of the league decided to abandon it.

The elimination of the sacrifice fly will be retroactive to include last Saturday's Pennsylvania-Cornell game where Jim Hauze of Penn got credit for one.

Yankee Starts for Home

GOSPORT, Eng., April 11 (AP)—After competing in English waters for several months, Gerard B. Lambert's Yankee started the homeward journey to the United States today. Fitted with a ketch rig the trip is expected to require between 22 and 28 days depending on the weather.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Dixie Howell, former Alabama grid star and rookie with Detroit Tigers, hit by drive from bat of Johnny Mize.

Three Years Ago

Charley Devens pitched no-hit game for Yankees against Yale, 6 to 0.

Five Years Ago

Hunk Anderson named to succeed Knute Rockne, deceased, as Notre Dame football coach.

Agawam Names Stapleton

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 11 (AP)—Edward M. Stapleton, former tennis professional at the Boston Athletic Association, has been named Agawam Hunt tennis professional to succeed Tommy Iannicelli.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
Tomorrow Night, 8:15
HANDEL & HAYDN SOCIETY
Dr. Thompson Stone, Cond.
Presents
"ELIJAH"
with
John Charles Thomas
and
Robert Gerling, Blanche Haskell, Harriette Price, Louise Beach
Tickets: $2.50, $2.00, $1.50, $1.00 Tax inc. At Symphony Hall

A Few Tickets at
BOX OFFICE, SYMPHONY HALL
Aaron Richmond presents the
PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA
STOKOWSKI—Conducting
Tuesday Evening at 8:30

OPENS TONIGHT—8:20
NIGHT OF JANUARY 16
Evgs., 55c-$2.75. Wed. Mat., 55c-$1.65
First Sat. Mat., April 18—55c-$2.20
SHUBERT—Seats Now

SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT AT 8:15
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
Dr. Serge Koussevitzky—Conductor
Soloist—ARTUR SCHNABEL—Piano

TONIGHT
REPERTORY THEATRE
April 10-11—8:30 P. M.
New Dance League
RECITAL
Tickets now at Theater, Jordan's, Filene's, 25c-$1.65
TWO DIFFERENT PROGRAMS

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MAX GORDON presents
PRIDE and PREJUDICE
with ADRIANNE ALLEN, LUCILE WATSON, COLIN KEITH-JOHNSTON, PERCY WARAM
PLYMOUTH THEATER, 45th St., W. of Bway
2 Mats. Weekly: Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Evenings 8:40. Monday Perf. Eliminated
Mail Orders Filled Promptly

Where to Dine

BOSTON

The Sign of Good Food
Cafe de Paris
Regular Dinners . . 45c-55c-75c
Regular Luncheons . . . 40c-45c-65c
Sundays, Noon to 10 P. M. . . 55c-65c-75c
299 Harvard Street, Brookline
165 Massachusetts Avenue, Near Boylston, Boston

"SMÖRGASBORD" At The VIKING
THE PLACE UNIQUE
442 Stuart Street, Boston
Enjoy the Delights of Swedish "Smörgasbord" at THE VIKING. The First Boston Restaurant to introduce this smart Continental style of Dining.
Reservations KEN. 6520
Dancing Nightly

GEORGIAN
Soup or Cocktail
Choice of Five Entrees
Salad Dessert
Rolls and Butter Coffee
45c
142 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., Boston
252 HUNTINGTON AVE., Boston

The Nantucket
91 CHARLES STREET
Special Easter Sunday Dinner
85c and 60c—12:30-4 P. M.

English Tea Room
31 NEWBURY ST., NR. PUB. GARDEN
Bright, Refreshing Atmosphere, Delicious Food, Interesting Menus
WEEKDAYS ONLY

EXCELLENT LUNCH
305 Huntington Avenue
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
SPECIAL SUPPERS
30c—40c—50c

BLUE SHIP TEA ROOMS
Upstairs — Tip End of T Wharf
Tasty food the whole year through
Is ready for you at the old Ship Blue.
While waves roll high and seagulls wheel
Our good ship rides on an even keel.
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Ample parking space on T Wharf

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Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Open from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M.
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58 WESTLAND AVENUE

ALADDIN CANDY SHOP
211 MASS. AVE., Next Loew's State
A delightful place to bring your friends to lunch or refreshments

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THE GRAND
85 HINDLEY STREET
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON—DINNER
Also Excellent Board and Residence

BROOKLINE, MASS.
Your enjoyment
of our delightfully prepared food is heightened by prompt, unobtrusive service.
LUNCHEON Noon to 2:30 DINNER 6 to 8:30
20 CHAPEL STREET, BROOKLINE
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For 24 years . . Reading's most famous place to eat

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...but you'll always see your favorite screen stars lunching and dining at this famous film colony rendezvous
WORLD FAMOUS CUISINE
Air Conditioned
CARDI'S
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NEW YORK, N. Y.
Jane Dario
145 West 55th Street
LUNCHEON 50c. — 75c.
DINNER $1.00 — $1.25

Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

Decorative
Arts

A Saturday Page

A New Trend In German Design

By **Bernard Causton**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

A MARKED change has come over interior decoration in Germany during the last three years. It is a movement away from that ornateness in furnishing which in its excess of bulk and ornament seemed to indicate a lack of the good taste it attempted to prove. But it also indicates a revulsion from the provocative modernity that evolved a new aesthetic out of the machine functions that are supposed to dominate the modern world.

It would not be true to assume that Germany is now experiencing for the first time the need for greater simplicity. Some 30 years ago Prof. Bruno Paul and other pioneers inaugurated this trend. Into architecture they brought a sense of space and fitness, sweeping away ornament which emulated bygone periods under conditions that made such embellishment superfluous and fraudulent. The horizontal lines of the new architecture brought with them a need of the same clear, linear definition in the objects, useful and ornamental, which the new buildings contain.

Uniting Art and Industry

Shortly after the World War an attempt was made to carry this functional development in building and decoration a stage farther. The School of Arts and Crafts was united with the Academy of Fine Art under Prof. Walter Gropius, who sought to bridge the gulf between art and industry.

Artists, it was felt, would escape the dangers of being impractical and insincere, while industry would profit from an informed and artistic sense of proportion, as the two collaborated side by side. Modern artists like Paul Klee, the German-American Lyonel Feininger, and Wassily Kandinsky took a hand in the practical instruction.

Much work was achieved that was interesting, some that was valuable. Inevitably, however, some exaggerations set in. Forgetting that houses are made for men, not men for houses, some of the less well-advised disciples of the aesthetic school tended to exalt their theories to unpractical extremes.

After Professor Gropius had left the Bauhaus in 1928, the school adopted Communist lines for a time and consequently was closed down when the National Socialists took power. However, some of the best work in design and display at the big exhibitions illustrative of national enterprise, held in Berlin during the past two years, has been done by former Bauhaus students.

Turning Back to Simplicity

The most significant tendency in interior decoration in Germany today is the cult of rural simplicity and handicrafts, a marked revulsion from machinemade forms. An earlier generation, as we have seen, rebelled at the outset of this century against superfluous ornament. The protagonists of the New Simplicity reject the cubistic patterns of the Bauhaus. "Why," they say, "pad wood out to resemble the massive shape of stone when constructing a chair? That is not the natural line of the wood. Such material has a light and simple elegance of its own that persists when its natural characteristics are followed by the furniture maker."

This argument is reinforced by an economic motive. The difficulties of Germany's foreign exchange situation render the use of German timber advantageous in the national economic interest. Therefore, there is deprecation of the "luxury tastes" of the German middle classes in internal adornment, as shown in their craving for highly finished and veneered furniture with "imposing patterns" in exotic woods. Instead of these, there is strong advocacy of the charmingly natural effects to be found in German wood.

An association of hand workers and architects making furniture from German timber only, has started a concern known as the "Heimgestalter," or "Home Designer." This firm has made so much progress that it has been entrusted by Reichs Chancellor Adolf Hitler with furnishing the Camp Commandant's house at the Olympic Village, near Berlin, where the international competitors in the XIth Olympic Games next August will be accommodated.

The "Home Designers" Project

In the Berlin premises of the "Heimgestalter" may be seen many delightful interiors with furniture executed in those light colors so symptomatic of the German's longing for brightness and warmth, as a set-off to the dull skies of the all too-long Northern winter. Here are bedroom suites in golden, glowing cherry-tree wood, edged with maple. Others are in elmwood, in pear-tree and in shimmering silver birch.

The sight of so much light-colored wood naturally prompts the inquiry whether such furniture would prove serviceable with longer wear. They may not be advisable for furniture in a children's nursery where husky youngsters are clambering and tumbling about. But treatment with natural, "self-color" stains renders them proof against finger-prints and ordinary wear. And it is above all the natural tint and glow of wood which this school of furniture makers seeks to preserve and display. The world has seen all too much furniture stained to uniform, dark, unnatural hues, they say.

Machine-Made Types Also

Realizing that hand-made furniture costs far above the means of the average citizen, the "Heimgestalter" firm have started a special line of so-called "Wohnstätten" furniture, conceived on similar lines to hand-made articles, but actually machine manufactured. Thirty-five firms throughout Germany have accepted the sale of this furniture and four branches of the "Wohnstätten" premises themselves have been opened in leading German provincial cities. This furniture, being produced in multiplicate, cannot, of course, offer such a variety of choice as the handworker's unique products, but it costs as much as 30 per cent less.

Differences of Opinion

It is open to question, however, whether this compromise, the simulation of hand-made effects with machine finish, does not subvert the principle of naturalness in the use of material for furniture on which so much stress has been laid.

Also, the advocates of the exclusive use of German wood, have met with the objection that during the past years pine woods have been fostered in the Reich at the expense of cherry, birch, beech, oak and nutwood. They claim this has been done to the extent that recourse must also be had to foreign timber, if these more agreeable forms of wood are to be employed in the making of German furniture.

Controversies continue to rage around these topics in artistic circles in Germany today. Side by side with the cult of the rural and the handmade, the general trend of modern ideas continues its course as represented in Macy's 1928 International Exhibition at New York, where the German section supervised by Professor Bruno Paul.

Meanwhile, if the mode of the New Simplicity has done nothing more—and it is a little too early to prophesy—it has evoked broad interest in the problem of home-designing along fresher and clearer lines. This interest is most noticeable among those who had been repelled by the startling unfamiliar aspect of the extreme modernism which came to the fore a few years ago.

This is a section of a living-dining room in Berlin, in which the native oak wood is left in its natural color, while the design follows rural simplicity. The wall is light gray; the wool rug is in white and brown.

Courtesy "Heimgestalter," Berlin, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A strong present tendency in German furniture design is to use native woods in their natural colors, following in general the simple models of early rustic types. Here is the room of Agricultural Minister Darré. The larch wood of which these pieces are made is left in its natural tones of soft yellow, while the walls are yellowish gray.

London Happenings

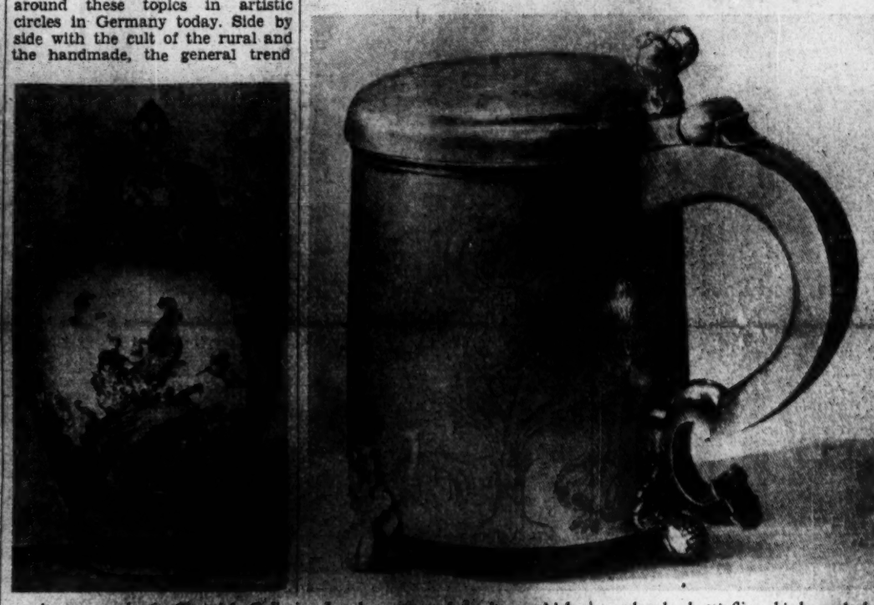
By **"Collector"**

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

AN IMPORTANT collection of Chinese enameled porcelain, almost wholly of that delectable variety known as famille rose, attracted an eager throng of bidders at Christie's the other afternoon when part of the famous Oriental china treasures formed during the late nineteenth century by the late Alfred Morrison came up for disposal. The prize of the afternoon was a set of three vases and covers, each 25 ins. high, of the Yung-Chêng (1723-33 A. D.) period. The body of each of the precious trio, which had short necks surmounted by domed covers, was brilliantly enameled with cockerels, birds in flight and at rest, butterflies and dragonflies amidst flowering peony and prunus plants issuing from rockeries. The shoulders were enriched with black scroll-bordered panels, the necks, bases and covers with panels of flowering chrysanthemum on a pink diaper ground.

Bidding started at 500 guineas and continued, amid no little excitement, until 1600 guineas had been reached.



At recent sales in Christie's Galleries, London, some of the items which fetched high prices were the Chinese jars and the silver tankard pictured here. The tankard was made in 1567 and brought £604.

At the left is one of a set of three famille rose vases and covers, 25 inches tall, of the Yung-Chêng period. The body is brilliantly enameled with cockerels, butterflies, birds and dragonflies amidst flowering peony and prunus plants.

The tall jar at the right is one of a pair 4 feet 4 inches high, the body decorated with enamel phoenix birds, peony and chrysanthemum blossoms on a black ground. The pair brought 490 guineas.

The two outstanding items were a pair of dark green bowls and covers, 7½in. in diameter, of the reign of the Emperor Ch'ien Lung and another pair, 9¼in. wide, of the same reign. The two pairs between them realized the sum of no less than £425. A piece of furniture at the same sale which attracted considerable interest was a lovely Queen Anne walnut bureau with mirrored doors, 6ft. 6in. high and 30in. wide. This fetched £173.

A woman collector from the Hebrides won a pair of much-admired George II mahogany chairs with backs composed of interlaced scroll-work finely veneered with a cross-grained wood. Her victory cost her 100 guineas. These chairs are nearly similar to a set of 12 made for the entertainment of "Bonnie Prince Charlie" at Whitley Beaumont, four of which are in the Treasurers' House at York and two in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

* * *

Relatively little English silver was made in Commonwealth times, and still less, of course, has survived. A sensation was thus caused at the same salesroom by the appearance of a very handsome Commonwealth tankard, the property of a clergyman collector. Connoisseurs greatly prize the scarce silver by the fine craftsmen of York, for it often compares very favorably even with that made in London. This piece was made by John Plummer of York in the year 1657, was 7½in. high and weighed 28oz. 2dwt. It had the additional distinction of having been exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries in December, 1897.

The cylindrical body is supported by three pomegranate feet and beautifully engraved with flowers and foliage. The cover is engraved with a band of flowers, fruit and foliage and a coat of arms in the center. It has a scroll handle and a double pomegranate thumbpiece. I was not surprised when the bidding rose to £604—more than 20 guineas an ounce—at which figure it was declared the property of a professional who frequently acts for a well-known American who has a castle in Wales.

The same professional, a few days later at Sotheby's, won a medieval, or early Tudor, rarity, one of those moderate size being now regarded as essential by many connoisseurs.

The revived demand for exceptionally fine pieces of jade, due doubtless to the recent marvelous exhibition of Chinese Art at Burlington House, was reflected at Christie's when a small collection, only recently formed by an amateur, made a total which I understand far exceeded the sum he had expended.

A somewhat similar pair, 26 inches tall, of the same period, brought 490 guineas. Another prize was a pair of famille rose Mandarin jars, 4 feet 4 inches high, of the Ch'ien Lung period (1736-1795 A. D.).

At the same sale an unpretentious little teapot, only 4¼ in. high, sold by order of the executors of the late Henry James Laird, provoked a lively auction-room duel among would-be owners. It belonged to the K'ang Hsi period (1662-1722 A. D.), the body, handle and spout modeled as bamboo, finely enameled on the biscuit with finches in flight and "Flowers of the Month." Those outside the circle of erudite collectors, who happened to be present at the sale, almost gasped with astonishment when the price of this modest little piece soared to 200 gns before the hammer fell.

The 34 lots of the Alfred Morrison portion of the sale totaled £4706. This was considered a satisfactory figure although, I believe, some of the larger items made sums below those obtaining in Victorian times. Today, relatively few collectors can afford to give house room to Mandarin jars more than four feet high, eagerly-sought, ancient, round, maplewood bowls or mazers already shown several times on this page. This one was not only rimmed with silver, but had a silver-gilt medallion at the inside bottom of the bowl, engraved with a figure of Guy of Warwick, slaying the Northumbrian dragon. A quotation from Bishop Percy's "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry" runs as follows:

A dragon in Northumberland I alsoe did in fight destroy
Which did bothe man and beaste oppresse
And all the countrye sore annoy.

This mazer, which came from the Robert Drane collection, brought £620, a not unhandsome price considering that the silver and gilt in the piece had a melting-pot value of about $2.

Recently sold in London, this bit of K'ang Hsi china (1662-1722) brought more than $1000.

Readers' Notes, With Replies

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Your series of articles describing plans for small houses would seem to meet an important need of low income families who are seeking to improve their surroundings. Naturally you have given much attention to economy in the use of space, but I have wondered why more could not be made of the double-decked bed? This contrivance, or berth, is a great help in housing many persons in restricted space, as builders of ships, railroad sleeping cars and logging-camp bunkhouses learned long ago.

While I was living in a college fraternity, I slept in a "double-decker," and no ordinary bed has ever been entirely satisfactory after the thrill of bounding to the upper level to settle down among soft woolen blankets for the night. Retiring in such fashion did require skill, but one soon learned. I presume ladders would be more suitable in a home. B. B.

New York City.

The subject of economizing space in these modern houses, through special furniture which can be built very cheaply, is to be made the subject of a later article in the series.

With regard to the suggestion of B. B. that double-deck beds be introduced, this subject has been given considerable thought by Mr. Wills. Whether or not the arrangement would be satisfactory, would seem to depend on the make-up of a family. A mother might hesitate to put small children on the upper level and it might be awkward for a grandparent to use it. Still, it is a desirable economy of space that would no doubt work out well for youthful occupants, with or without the ladder mentioned.

One idea of Mr. Wills is to have the lower berth in one room and the upper in the next room, but directly above it.

* * *

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I wish to offer my appreciation to the Homebuilding Page for the current series on low-cost housing by Royal Barry Wills. The articles have proved extremely interesting and must certainly be meeting a vast need. This fact seems borne out by recently published figures that reveal that 90 per cent of the United States population have annual incomes less than $3000.

Although the fact that the elimination of doors wherever possible may be a step toward economy I do think they are a necessary feature in the smaller home.

May I ask if the flat-roof type of home is practical in the northern areas where heavy snowfalls are not unusual during winter months?

H. T.

Boston, Mass.

H. T.'s objection to the omission of doors might be endorsed by numerous other people. As we have mentioned already, these cost, including a casing, hardware, labor and finishing, from $15 to $20 each. It is for the home buyer to decide whether or not they are worth that much to him. His doubts about flat roofs have been mentioned by other readers. It is a point which we shall have to postpone considering at this time. However, it is an important one.

* * *

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Your small-house plans as published the last few weeks have been followed with interest, but not wholly with approval, although we have tried to look at them as the minimum houses that the architect meant them to be. When aiming for the minimum, is there not a danger of carrying elimination too far—beyond the point of practical living?

It seems to me that this has been done in the plans of March 28 and April 4, where there is only a curtain between the "sleeping" and the "dining" parts of the house. It would be all right in hot weather to have all the house except the bathroom and kitchen as cool as out of doors, but who would want it so when outside was between 30 degrees and zero?

I realize that a curtain costs less than a partition with a door, but I would rather economize in some personal way, if necessary, and be able to have the living-dining room habitable when I get up on winter mornings. Mrs. R. N. Ford.

West Hartford, Conn.

Mrs. Ford's objections to a mere curtain in the two plans already printed, may be a sound one from a housekeeper's standpoint. Personal tastes would decide whether or not the additional cost of perhaps $35 for the door and partition would be well spent. If the house is built with a loan, the additional carrying charge would never be noticed.

However, there would be cases where a living room that was cold in the morning would be less objectionable than a partition which prevented throwing the whole area into one room when it was desirable to do so. Such a case might be that of two young ladies here in the office, who are thinking of building one of these small houses within 20 minutes' motor ride of their work. They would probably have their breakfast in the kitchen and would leave the house immediately afterward, giving it the rest of the day to warm up.

* * *

To The Christian Science Monitor:

As a subscriber I wish to thank you for the articles by Royal Barry Wills, "Modern Houses From $2000 to $4000," on the home building page.

I am particularly interested in a small type of house which incorporates the studio living room. Is it Mr. Wills's plan to feature this style of house during his series?

Boston, Mass. Mrs. G. T. T.

Just what Mrs. T. has in mind as a studio, we are not sure, since the term has come to be used rather indefinitely, by artists, musicians and hostesses. If she means a room with special sash of large size, with curtaining planned for serving a painter or sculptor, such a room is not being considered, although one of the houses already offered might be adapted in this manner. Nor will we show a room like some studios, with a timbered roof running up to a peak and leaving the framing in sight.

Some people might say there was a more than suggestion of studio atmosphere in the living-dining rooms that have been shown. Their shapes, lighting and furniture arrangement, together give hints of the informal comfort and free decorative taste one often meets in artists' studios, from which the couch form shown has been derived. C. G. B.

Modern Houses for $2000 to $4000

Three Rooms and Bath for $2000: Planned for Extensions.

Fourth of Twelve Saturday Articles

By **Royal Barry Wills**

THE house plan which is shown this week might be called an elastic one, for it is easily extended. As it stands it is the same size and cost as the first one in this series, shown on this page March 28. It suggests the wide variety of arrangements that are possible at the same or similar cost, when the flat-roof type of house is adopted.

Here again the living-dining room is 19 feet by 11 feet 6 inches, and there is one bedroom, 11 feet by 11 feet 6 inches. The storage space is small, but so is the family of two. It is at one side of the corridor connecting the living room with the bathroom and bedroom, this space being 18 inches by 6 feet. This is large enough to accommodate suit cases and small packing boxes and is shut off by a curtain. The linen closet is at the end of the corridor, where doors lead to the bathroom and to the bedroom. One side of the bedroom is taken up by two closets, and by built-in drawers which may extend to the ceiling, the upper portion being a cupboard.

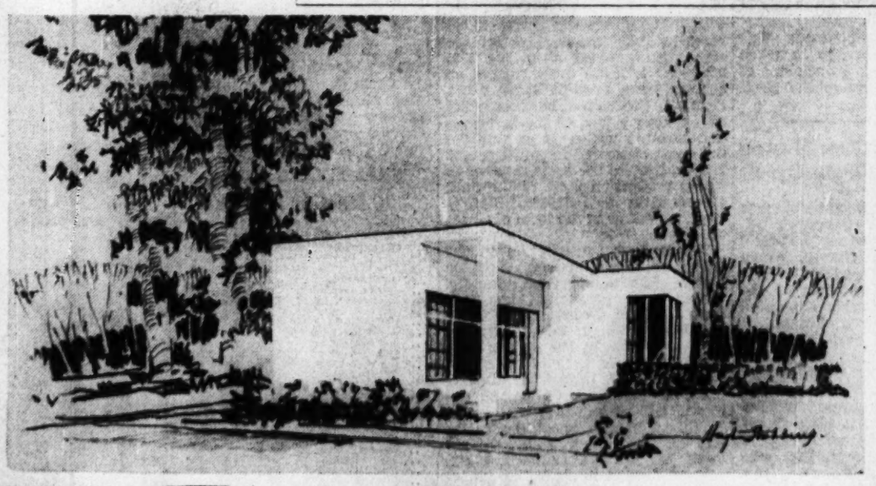
Corner windows in the bedroom give opportunity for desired fresh air, both summer and winter, especially if the house faces as indicated by the arrow, as it should. Correct orientation is a vital essential in all cases. Abundant circulation of air is secured in the living-room room by means of the windows on the two sides. The porch along the side of the living-room has a roof high enough to offer no obstruction to the low, winter sun, giving the interior a cheerful aspect during the short days of the year. In the summer time, however, when the sun is running high, the roof may be enough to shade the windows during most of the day.

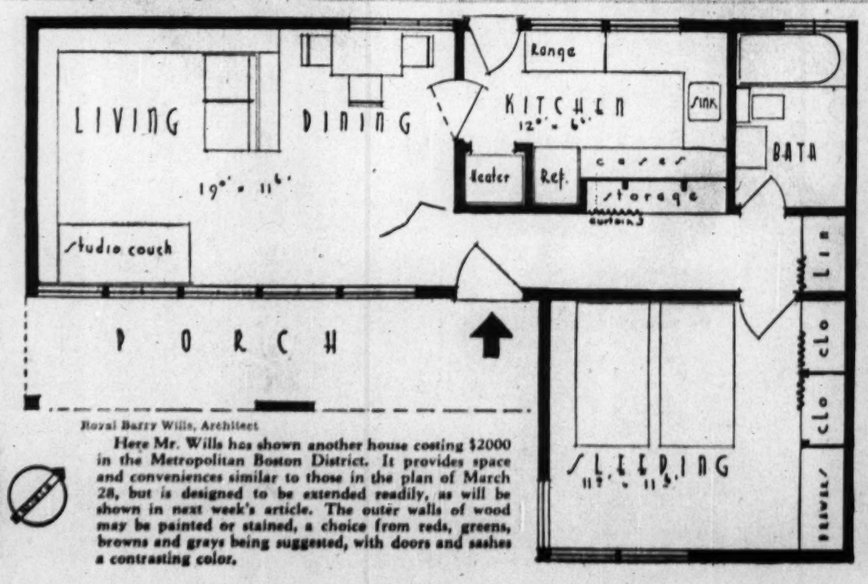
The kitchen is rather more compact than in our first plan and an inexpensive oil heater is piped for steam or hot water, connecting with radiators in the bathroom, bedroom and living-dining room. The range is placed next to the outer wall and the sink is near to the bathroom.

There is provision for the customary modern conveniences of shelves and closets, surrounding an open floor space of about three feet in width. This brings everything within easy reach, yet gives plenty of provision for storage of foodstuffs and utensils for the family of two for which this little house is planned. A folding screen may stand near the entrance door, shielding the main portion of the living room.

The construction of this house is the same as that of two previous designs. The outer walls are of wood and may be either ship-lap siding which has the general appearance of clapboarded walls; or plain tongued and grooved boards of any suitable variety of wood. In either case the walls would be painted, or stained some suitable color chosen from browns, greens, reds or grays. Brighter or contrasting colors may be used for doors and windows, while the curtains at the large windows bring in still other hues.

As stated in the first paragraph here, this is an elastic house. Next week we shall show how it would appear with two additional sleeping rooms, a garage, and brick fireplace and chimney for the living room.





Royal Barry Wills, Architect

Here Mr. Wills has shown another house costing $2000 in the Metropolitan Boston District. It provides space and conveniences similar to those in the plan of March 28, but is designed to be extended readily, as will be shown in next week's article. The outer walls of wood may be painted or stained, a choice from reds, greens, browns and grays being suggested, with doors and sashes a contrasting color.

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Listed Stock Quotations •

Copper and Rail Shares Strong in Rather Dull Stock Trading

• **Commodity and Money Markets**

Selective Demand Lifts Many Issues In Stock Market

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—Selective demand lifted scattered rails, coppers, steels, motors and specialties fractions to a point or so in today's stock market.

Holiday apathy marked most of the brief session, although the activity picked up in the last few minutes. Transfers approximated 950,000 shares. The close was steady.

There was a brisk rally in wheat at Chicago. The major cereal responded to the government crop forecast, which indicated a yield much under earlier unofficial guesses.

Coppers In Demand

Santa Fe again came to the fore as a supporting leader, pushing up about 3 points to another new high. U. S. Steel also was given a late run for an advance of around a point. Chrysler, General Motors and White Motors joined in the recovery.

Improvement was displayed by Phelps Dodge, Kennecott, Calumet & Hecla, Delaware & Hudson, General Electric, Mother Lode, Westinghouse, Columbian Carbon, Air Reduction and American Car & Foundry.

Such issues as American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, Allied Chemical and Western Union were backward.

Buying in the coppers from London was reported. The revival in the red metal shares was attributed to the anticipated advance in the price of the red metal next week.

Some of the commission houses noted more than the usual "switching" from a few stocks that have had wide swings into others that were thought to be a bit behind the market.

Bonds Quiet and Lower

Railroad issues came under a little pressure in the bond market today. Other sections of the list were quiet and lower.

Both high and low priced carriers liens met with selling and shortly before noon losses ranged from fractions to around a point. Losers included Santa Fe 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Rock Island General 4s, New York Central 5s and Pennsylvania General 4½s.

U. S. Treasury obligations ran into scattered profit taking and a handful of loans gave up from 1-32 to around 8-32s in the second hour. The 4¼s, the 3¾s of 1940 and the 3¼s of 1944 were among the losers. Gains of about 1-32 to 2-32 were turned in by the 4s and the 3s of 1951.

Fractional losses were suffered by American Telephone 5s, and Postal Telegraph, while small gains were scored by Armour 4½s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s.

In the foreign group, the majority were down a little, including French 7s and German 5½s. Italian 7s were up a trifle.

Wheat Prices Soar on U. S. Forecast of Winter Output

CHICAGO, April 11 (AP)—Aroused by a government forecast that United States winter wheat production would be 27,000,000 to 52,000,000 bushels below private estimates, wheat soared today.

Bullish enthusiasm, though, was checked by assertions from Chicago unofficial experts that the Government's production estimate took into consideration weather and growing conditions the remainder of the season, rather than conditions as they existed on April 1. Such an official forecast, it was urged, was an attempt at predicting weather for the next four months, and thus amounted purely to guesswork.

Wheat closed firm, 1⅛-1⅞ above Thursday's finish, May 96¼-⅜, July 87-87⅛, corn ⅛-⅜ up, May 60⅝, oats ⅛-⅜ advanced, and provisions unchanged to a rise of 10 cents.

Market Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

Stocks	30 Indls	15 RR's	15 Utils	60 Stocks
Net change	—.2	—.4	—.2	—.2
Saturday	85.5	38.6	49.2	64.7
Previous day	85.3	38.2	49.0	64.5
Month ago	81.2	35.9	47.6	61.5
Year ago	73.4	31.3	46.0	58.5
1936 high	85.8	39.7	50.8	64.7
1935 low	73.4	31.3	44.7	56.1
1935 high	96.3	48.2	61.8	74.8
1934 low	49.5	18.5	21.6	34.8

Movement in Recent Years

1932 low	17.5	8.7	23.9	16.9
1929 high	146.9	153.9	184.3	157.7
1927 low	51.6	95.3	61.8	61.8

Bonds	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Net change	—.1	—.1		—.1
Saturday	92.8	102.7	101.9	69.6
Previous day	92.7	102.8	101.9	69.
Month ago	92.4	102.3	101.8	69.8
Year ago	79.1	94.3	89.9	67.7
1936 high	87.8	102.2	99.8	70.4
1935 low	76.4	92.2	84.5	65.5
1934 high	45.8	40.6	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.5

Ten Low-Yield Bonds	
Saturday	111.7
Month ago	111.6 Prev. day 111.7
1936 high	111.8 Year ago 109.8
1935 high	110.7 1936 low 110.2
1928 high	104.4 1932 low 86.8

Dividend Declarations

Company	Initial or Increased Rate	Payable	Stock of Record
Fid Fund Inc new	25c Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Old Shares, Inc	2½c Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Resumed			
Cal & Hec Cons Corp	25c	June 1	May 1
Regular			
Am Mach & Fdy	20c Q	May 1	Apr. 13
Atl Coa L R pf	$2.50 S	May 11	Apr. 24
Lone Star Boston The	15c Q	May 1	Apr. 25
Ludlum Steel	25c Q	May 16	May 5
Nash Motors	25c Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Northern RR of New Hampshire	$1.50 Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 13
The Fair Co pf	$1.75 Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Union Oil Co Cal	25c Q	May 9	Apr. 20

Baldwin Opens New Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Baldwin & Co., members of the Boston Stock Exchange, announce the opening of a Worcester office located in the State Mutual Building. Mr. George Walter Jardine is in charge of the office.

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Sat.	Thur.
Advanced	345	212
Declines	204	488
Unchanged	163	189
Total issues	712	889

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Apr. 11	Last Apr. 9
13⅞	10⅞	Adams Express (.10b)	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞
28	23½	Addressograph (.60)	26	25½	26	25⅞
21¼	11	Advance Rumely	3	3	3	3½
9	7⅝	Affiliated Prod (.60)	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
194	168½	Air Reduction (3½	190	188½	190	188¼
6¼	2	Airway Elec App	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼
17⅝	14⅜	Alaska Juneau (.60f)	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	14½
4⅝	2¾	Alleghany Corp (h)	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
30¾	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	25½	25	25½	25
39¼	30½	Allegheny Steel (1)	34½	33	33	35
208	157	Allied Chem (6)	203	201	201½	202
28⅜	23½	Allied Mills (1)	26¾	26¾	26¾	26½
9¼	8¾	Allied Stores	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝
50½	35¼	Allis Chalmers	49½	49½	49½	48⅞
28½	20½	Alpha Port Cem (1)	26	25¾	26	25
5⅝	3⅜	Amal Leather	4	4	4	4
63¼	52	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	55¼	55¼	55¼	55
50⅞	42½	Am Brake S&F (1.20)	47⅞	47¾	47⅞	48½
132¼	125¾	Am Brake S&F pf (7)	126	125½	126	125¾
134½	115¾	Am Can (4*)	120¾	120	120¾	120½
41	32⅜	Am Car & Fdry	38	36	37⅜	35¾
73¼	62	Am Car & F pf	67	65¼	67	66
54¾	31	Am Chain	53	52	53	51⅞
34¼	27	Am Com Alcohol	28	28	28	28⅝
24⅞	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	21	21	21	21
3⅜	¾	Am Encaustic T (h) old	⅞	¾	¾	¾
9¾	7	Am & For Pow	9⅛	8⅞	9	8⅞
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	40	38⅜	38⅝	39
37½	26	Am & For Pow 6	34	32¾	33	35
18½	12¼	Am & For Pw 2pf	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
18¼	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	16⅜
8⅜	5¾	Am Hide & L	7⅛	7	7⅛	7
41½	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	40	40	40	40
24	17½	Am Ice pf (2)	19	19	19	
12⅞	10⅝	Am International	13⅜	12½	13½	12⅝
36¼	25½	Am Locomotive	31	30	31	30¼
29⅞	23½	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	24⅝	24	24	24½
15	11⅛	Am Mach & Met	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅜
35⅞	27⅝	Am Metal	34	34	34	33⅞
13½	7½	Am Power & Lt	12¾	12½	12⅝	12⅝
52⅝	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (1¼)	61	50¼	50⅝	50¾
60⅞	43	Am P&L 6% pf (1½)	18⅝	18⅜	58¼	58½
29⅝	20¼	Am Radiator	24½	23⅞	24	23⅞
34	28⅛	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	30½	30	30¼	30⅜
27	20⅜	Am Seating (1)	24½	24½	24½	24
33¼	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	31½	31	31¼	32
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	84¾	84¼	84¾	84⅜
53⅜	37½	Am Snuff (3*)	61¼	61¼	61¼	61⅝
33⅜	23¾	Am Steel Fdries	30	29½	30	29⅝
115	107¾	Am Steel F pf (2)	115¼	114⅜	115¼	
61⅛	51½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	54	53¾	54	54
178	155¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	167	167	167	1 71½
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	92½	91¾	92¾	92¾
35	24¼	Am Typ F pf (h)	28¾	27	28¾	27
24⅞	20¼	Am Wat W & E	25	24⅞	24⅞	24⅝
11½	9½	AmWoolen	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9¾
70¾	60	Am Woolen pf (1)	63	62¾	63	63
2	⅞	Am Writ Pap (h)	1	1	1	1
4	4	Am Zinc Lead&S	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝
38¾	28	Anaconda Cop (¾b)	38⅛	38⅜	38¾	38¼
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	23⅝	23	23⅜	24¼
111	104¾	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	107½	107½	107½	108½
15	11⅜	Andes Copper	13	13	13	
7⅜	4¾	Armour Ill	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅝
62⅜	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½*)	60¾	60⅜	60¾	06¼
15	7½	Arnold Constable (1½)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12
17¾	13½	Artloom Corp	19⅛	19⅛	19¼	19½
22⅞	9½	Asso Dry Goods	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	16¼
104½	90¾	Atchison T&SF (2e)	86	83	85¾	82⅞
35⅜	27	Atchison pf (5)	103½	103½	103½	103¼
4	⅜	Atl Coast Line	30	29	30	29
35⅛	27⅛	Atl Refining rt wi	11-16	10-16	10-16	22-32
125½	112	Atl Refining (1)	32¾	32½	32½	32¾
54¼	40½	Atlas Powder pf (6)	125½	125¼	125¼	
10⅛	7¾	Auburn Auto	48½	48	48½	49
46½	38½	Austin Nichols	8	8	8	8
7¾	4⅜	Austin Nichols A (3)	39½	38⅝	38⅝	40⅛
		Aviation Corp Del	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	6⅝

—B—

6⅞	3¾	Baldwin Loco (h)	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3¼
54½	37¾	Baldwin L pf (h)	40¾	39⅝	40¾	39¼
24½	16¼	Balt & Ohio	23⅛	21½	22⅜	22
24¼	22¼	Balt & Ohio pf	29½	28	29½	29⅛
117½	112¾	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	114	114	114	114
100	83¼	Barker Bros pf	102	101	102	100
20	14½	Barnsdell (.60f*)	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	19¼
76½	63½	Bayuk Cigar (3½)	73⅛	72	73	74
26	18	Beatrice Cream (1¼e)	23¼	22⅞	23¼	23
90⅞	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3*)	88	88	88	
16¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅝
29⅝	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (e)	29¼	28⅝	29¼	28¾
24⅜	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½f)	22⅞	22½	22½	22¾
63¾	48	Best & Co (2*)	56	56	56	55½
19	16⅞	Beth Steel	63	62	62¾	62⅞
99¾	85¼	Beth Steel 5% pf	17¾	17¼	17¾	17¾
26½	20¾	Blaw Knox (.10b)	19⅜	19⅛	19½	19¼
99	93⅝	Boeing Airplane	21⅞	21¾	21⅝	21⅜
45	39⅜	Bon Ami A (4)	100	100	100	
30¼	25⅜	Bon Ami B (2*)	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
83½	64	Borden (1.60)	27¾	27¾	27⅝	27⅝
11⅛	7¾	Borg Warner (3)	80½	79½	79½	80½
8⅞	5½	Boston & Maine	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
68½	51½	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
48½	41	Briggs Mfg (2*)	57½	55⅞	57½	57½
50½	40¼	Bristol Myers (2*)	46⅝	46⅜	46⅝	46½
104	97¾	Brooklyn Man T (3)	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼
12¼	4½	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	103½	103½	103½	
13	8⅞	Brooklyn Queens	8¾	8½	8½	8½
14¼	8⅞	Brunswick Balke	10½	10¼	10⅜	10¼
15	9½	Bucyrus Erie	12¼	12¼	12½	12⅜
5⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	14	13⅜	13⅞	13¾
14	10½	Budd Mfg rts	4½	4¼	4⅜	4½
22	11½	Budd Wheel	11	10¾	11	10⅞
33¼	25⅜	Bulova Watch	22¼	22	22¼	21⅞
9	2½	Burroughs Add (.80f)	29¾	29¼	29⅜	29¾
24⅞	16½	Bush Term (h)	7½	7½	7½	7½
6⅝	2⅜	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	18¾	18	18	19½
25¾	23	Butte Cop & Zinc	6	5⅞	6	5¾
		Byron ackson (1)	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	24½

—C—

37⅝	32¾	Calif Packing (1½)	33¼	33⅛	33¼	32¾
17⅜	5⅜	Callahan Z & L	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛
10¼	6	Calumet & Hecla ¼b)	12	11¼	12	10¼
40⅛	30	Campbell Wy & C (1*)	37	37	37	36¾
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
43½	37½	Cannon Mills (2)	43	41	41	42
9¾	7¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅜
169¾	92½	Case Thresh	168	167¼	167¾	168½
141	116	Case Thresh pf (7)	140	140	140	139½
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	78½	78¼	78½	77½
32¼	26¼	Celanese Corp ½b)	28¼	28	28¼	28⅛
71¼	58	Celotex Co pf	62	61	61	
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½*)	33¾	33½	33½	33½
107	103	Century Rib pf (7)	103½	103½	103½	
56¾	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	55½	54½	55½	55
19¼	13⅜	Certain-Teed	17¾	17¼	17½	17¾
96¼	80½	Certain-Teed pf	96¼	95½	96¼	95½
65	22¼	Checker Cab Mfg	62	62	62	63½
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	66½	66½	66½	67
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	58¾	58	58¾	58¼
6¾	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
8½	4	Chi & Gt West pf (h)	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
2⅞	1¾	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
5½	3	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅜
4⅞	3⅛	Chi & N western (h)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
20½	16	Chi Pneu Tool	16⅞	16½	16⅝	16½
7⅞	3⅝	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	5	5	5	5
8	4⅝	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛
31¾	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	29	29	29	29¾
11⅜	7	Childs Company	9¾	8¾	9	9
103	85½	Chrysler (4)	103¾	101¼	102½	101¼
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18¼
86½	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	81½	81½	81½	81½
46½	22¾	Clark Equipment (.80)	42	42	42	42¼
46	38¼	Cleve Graph Br (1*)	39½	39½	39½	39½
70½	53	Cluett Peabody (1)	58	56¾	56¾	
97½	84	Coca Cola (2)	89¾	89¾	89¾	
20½	17¼	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	17⅞
51⅝	42	Collins & Aikman (½b)	50¾	48¾	50¼	48⅝
112	107½	Collins & A pf (7)	111	111	111	111
24¾	8¼	Colonial Bea Oil	23½	22	23	23½
9⅜	3⅜	Colo F & Ir (h)	6	5¾	5¾	6
49	24½	Colo F&I pf (h)	32	32	32	31
37⅞	19½	Colo & So 1pf	32¼	32¼	32¼	
21⅝	14	Columbia Gas (.20e)	21¼	20⅞	21	21
101½	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	100½	100½	100½	100½
45½	35	Columbia Pic vtc 1f)	38⅝	38½	38⅛	38½
51¼	44½	Columbia P pf (2¾)	46	46	46	
129¼	94	Columbia C vtc (4*)	134	130	134	129¼
74¼	55	Comm Credit (2½)	55⅞	54½	55¾	54¼
70¾	55	Comm Inv Tr (2*)	70½	70¼	70½	70¾
115¾	110⅝	Comm I Tr cv (6)	113½	113½	113½	113½
104	97	Comm I Tr pf (4½)	104	104	104	104
24⅜	20¼	Comm Solvents (.60)	20½	20¼	20½	20⅜
5½	2⅝	Comwlth & So	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
12⅛	8¾	Conde Nast Pub	9¾	9	9¾	9
44½	35½	Congoleum Nairn 1.60)	40¾	40	40	40½
13⅜	9¼	Consol Cigar	10½	10½	10½	10⅜
7⅛	5½	Consol Film Ind	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
38⅝	30⅝	Consol Ed NY (1)	34¾	34	34¼	34⅞
108½	102	Consol El pf (5)	105½	105¼	105¼	105¼
8⅛	4⅜	Consol Laundries	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
15¼	11⅞	Consol Oil (¼b)	14¼	14⅛	14¼	14¼
105½	101	Consol Oil pf n (5)	105⅜	1061	1061	
		Consol Textile (h)	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
26½	19⅜	Container n	22⅛	22⅛	22¼	22½
19¼	10⅜	Cont Baking A	14¼	14¼	14¼	16½
2⅝	1⅝	Cont Baking B	2¼	2	2	2¼
77¼	67¼	Cont Baking pf (4)	70¼	70¼	70¼	70½
87¼	73½	Cont Can (3)	79¼	78⅞	79	79
24⅝	18	Cont Dia Fibre (½b)	20⅝	20½	20¾	20¼
46	39¾	Cont Insurance (1.20f)	42	41½	42	41⅜
4	2¼	Cont Motors	3¼	3	3¼	3
38½	33½	Cont Oil (1)	36	35⅞	35⅞	30
46	44	Cont Steel (½b)	44½	44½	44¼	44¼
78½	68½	Corn Products (3)	72¾	72¼	72¾	73
166	162	Corn Prod pf (7)	165	165	165	
7⅜	4¾	Coty	5½	5¼	5⅜	5⅛
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	35	35	35	35
23⅞	15⅝	Crosley Radio (¼e)	23½	22⅞	23¼	22½
59½	43⅝	Crown Cork & S (1)	58¾	58¼	58⅝	58⅛
47¼	46½	Crown Cork pf (2.70)	46⅞	46⅝	46⅝	46½
105	102	Crown Cork Wtp 1pf(3g)	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103½
2⅞	1½	Cuba Co	9¼	9¼	9¼	9
2	¾	Cuban Am Sug	2	2	2	2⅛
102	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	10⅞	10½	10⅝	10⅝
44½	38¾	Cuban Sug pf	94½	93	93	94½
23⅛	18⅝	Cudahy Packing (2½)	35¾	39¾	39¾	
104	99½	Curtis Publishing	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	22
9¼	4	Curtis Pub pf (7)	102¼	102½	102½	102
21⅛	10½	Curtiss-Wright	7	6¾	7	6⅝
		Curtiss-Wright A	17¼	17	17¼	17

—D—

89¼	52	Deere & Co	84⅜	84½	84⅜	84⅞
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	29¼	29¼	29⅜	29⅜
26	22	Deisel W G (¼*)	23¾	23½	23⅝	24¼
52	34¾	Del & Hudson	49	47½	49	47¾
23½	15⅝	Del Lack & W	20¾	20	20⅜	20
24⅝	22½	Distillers Cp Seag	24	23½	23¼	23⅝
52⅝	41½	Dome Mines (2f)	45	44¼	45	44⅝
75⅝	56⅝	Douglas A	64⅜	63⅝	64½	64⅜
18¼	14½	Dupian Silk (1)	15½	15½	15½	
152	138	du Pont de Nem (3.60)	152¼	151	151¾	151¼
133⅛	129	du Pont deb (6)	136¾	130	130	131

—E—

9⅞	7½	Eastern Roll Mill	8¾	8½	8¾	8½
176½	154½	Eastman Kodak (5f)	167	166¼	166¼	167¼
77	38½	Eaton Mfg (2)	36	36	36	36¾
9¼	7½	Edison Schlid	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¼
44⅝	36½	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	41¾	41	41¼	41⅜
17⅜	12⅝	Elec Boat	13	12¾	13	13⅛
11⅝	6½	Elec & Mus Ind (.35e)	8¾	8½	8¾	8⅝
16⅝	6¾	Elec Pow & Lt	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
64⅜	29½	El Pwr&L 6% pf	58	55	58	58½
56½	49⅝	Elec Stg Battery (2*)	49½	49½	49½	49¾
5⅛	1⅞	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	3¾	3¾	3¾	
134	125¼	Endicott Johns pf (7)	126¾	126¾	126¾	
72½	45	Engineers Pf ww	74½	73¼	74½	
7⅜	4½	Eastmn Kdk Off Big	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
17⅝	11⅝	Erie RR	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	15⅞
27¼	16½	Erie RR 1pf	23¾	22¾	23¾	23¾
19	10¼	Erie RR 2pf	15⅞	15½	15⅞	16
46⅜	31½	Evans Products (1)	36	35½	36	35½

—F—

5¼	2¾	Fairbanks Co	3½	3¾	3½	3¼

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Apr. 11	Last Apr. 9
53⅜	34¾	Fairbanks Morse	52⅜	51¾	52⅜	52
155	122½	Fairbanks M 6% pf (6)	156	155	155	155
41½	21½	Fajardo Sug	37	36¾	36¾	36½
25	19½	Fed Lt & Trac	23¾	23¾	23 ¾	23¾
97	84	Fed Lt & Tr pf (6)	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
12¼	7⅜	Fed Motor Tr (.10b)	11	10¾	11	10¾
25½	20½	Fed'd Dept Sto (1)	24	23¾	23¾	23½
49½	42	Fidelity Ph F In (1.20f)	44	43¾	43¾	44
25	20¼	Filene's Sons Co (1.20)	24½	24½	24½	
33½	24⅞	Firestone T&R (1.20)	31¼	30⅞	30⅞	31⅜
48¼	40⅝	First Nat Stores (2½)	45	45	45	45⅜
113¾	4½	Follansbee B (h)	8½	8	8½	8¼
47½	37¼	Food Mach n (1)	41	41	41	41
38⅜	27	Foster-Wheeler	35	34⅜	35	35¼
35⅝	28½	Freeport Texas (1)	31	30½	30⅝	31
53½	35	Fuller 2pf	41½	41¼	41¼	41

—G—

6½	3¾	Gabriel Snub A	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5½
18¼	12	Gamewell	16	16	16	15¾
12½	10⅛	Gen Am Inv	11	10⅞	10⅞	111
.63	47⅛	Gen Am Trans (1¾)	49¼	49	49¼	49¼
34¾	22	Gen Asphalt (¼e)	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
17⅛	⅞	Gen Am Trans rts	1	⅞	1	1
14⅜	12	Gen Baking (.60	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
11⅜	9	Gen Bronze	10	10	10	9⅞
15⅝	5¾	Gen Cable	12½	12¼	12½	12¼
95	70½	Gen Cable pf	90	90	90	
58½	54⅝	Gen Cigar (4*)	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
41⅞	36⅛	Gen Electric (1)	40½	39⅝	40¼	39⅝
36¾	33⅝	Gen Foods (1.80)	36¾	36½	36⅝	36¾
4⅝	⅞	Gen Gas & EA	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
70½	59¾	Gen Mills (3)	62	61⅞	61⅞	62¼
120½	117½	Gen Mills pf (6)	120	120	120	
71	53⅞	Gen Motors (2*)	70¼	69¼	70	69¾
120	118	Gen Mot 5% pf (5)	119⅝	119¼	119⅝	119
33	18⅝	Gen Out Ad A	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
37⅜	23¾	Gen Realty	25¼	25¼	25¼	25½
44½	33½	Gen Refractories (½e)	42¾	42¼	42¼	43
60½	42	Gen Steel Cas pf	48½	48½	48½	
18⅜	16⅝	Gillette Saf Raz (1)	16⅞	16¾	16⅜	16¾
90	86	Gillette S Saf pf (5)	86¼	86¼	86¼	86
55¼	45¼	Gimbel B

Business and Industry

Pre-Easter Merchandise Buying 12 to 18 P. C. Above 1935

Commerce and Finance

Bureau Forecasts 60,000,000-Bushel Winter Wheat Rise

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—The agriculture department reports better crop prospects than last year, but finds even these not "particularly bright" because of recent freezes and storms, weather too wet in the east and too dry in the great plains.

April 1 conditions projected a winter wheat harvest of 493,166,000 bushels, the department said. This compared with 433,447,000 bushels produced last year. The average production from 1928 to 1932 was 618,186,000 bushels.

The winter wheat crop to be harvested this year was planted by farmers in compliance with crop control contracts which had been signed before the AAA was held invalid on January 6.

Progress of Work

The department said the progress of farm work has been extensively, but probably not yet seriously, delayed by wet soil. It found that irregular distribution of rainfall seems to indicate that more than the usual proportion of winter wheat will be abandoned this year. The condition on April 1, the department said, indicates that about 21 per cent of the acreage seeded last fall will be abandoned compared to an average abandonment from 1923 to 1932 of 12.6 per cent.

The area sown to winter wheat last fall was 47,529,000 acres, or 6.7 per cent more than the previous year, and 5.7 per cent more than the five-year average. All important winter wheat states except Washington showed increased acreage.

The condition of winter wheat April 1 was 68.5 per cent of normal, compared with 78.2 per cent on Dec. 1 last year, 69.8 on April 1 last year, and 78.9 the average 1923-32.

The condition of rye on April 1 was 72.4 per cent of normal, compared with 69.1 on Dec. 1 last year, 76.4 on April 1 last year, and 82.3, the average 1923-32.

The condition of pasture on April 1 was 74.6 per cent of normal, compared with 68.7 a year ago, and 80.8, the nine-year average for 1924-32.

Stocks of Grain

Stocks of grain on farms April 1 were reported as follows:

Corn, 776,112,000 bushels, or 40.3 per cent of the previous year's crop, compared with 436,337,000 bushels, or 39.5 per cent, a year ago and 757,030,000 bushels, or 35.6 per cent, two years ago.

Wheat, 97,053,000 bushels, or 16.1 per cent of the previous year's crop, compared with 93,456,000 bushels, or 18.8 per cent, a year ago and 127,335,000 bushels, or 14.3 per cent, two years ago.

Oats, 494,868,000 bushels, or 41.4 per cent of the previous year's crop, compared with 206,541,000 bushels, or 39.3 per cent, a year ago and 389,062,000 bushels, or 32.7 per cent, two years ago.

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—A 60,000,000 bushel jump in the winter wheat crop as compared with last year was forecast today as the AAA planned benefits for farmers who complied with 1936 adjustment contracts in the planting days.

The Agriculture Department estimated that this year's winter crop would be 493,166,000 bushels, adding that the crop prospects on April 1 were better than on that date in any of the last three years, but still were "not particularly bright" because of weather conditions.

The AAA announced that complying farmers would be given benefits of 21½ cents a bushel on domestic allotments. Officials said wheat payments totaling $40,500,000 would be in full settlement of moral obligation to farmers who complied before the adjustment act was invalidated by the Supreme Court.

Coporate Earnings Up 46 P. C. in 1935

Washington, April 11

A SURVEY showing that 1438 corporations showed an increase of 46 per cent in net profits during 1935 over net profits in 1934, is published this week by Business Week.

The magazine says: "That 1218 manufacturing and merchandising concerns made in 1935 a 54.5 per cent increase in net profits over 1934; that 60 gas and electric utilities came out 9.7 per cent ahead; that 11 telephone and telegraph companies went up 24.8 per cent; that 149 class 1 railroads almost succeeded in climbing back into the black."

American Exports In February Rise Well Above 1935

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—Substantial gains in United States exports to major European countries in February, 1936, over February, 1935, were reported today by the Commerce Department.

The figures, representing a breakdown of previously published foreign trade totals which showed an overall export increase during the period, disclosed that virtually every European country contributed to the gains.

The following table compares exports for the United States by grand geographical divisions:

	Feb. 1935	Feb. 1936
Europe	$66,473,000	$83,697,000
Northern No. America	23,648,000	25,638,000
Southern No America	14,366,000	16,281,000
South America	13,959,000	15,361,000
Asia	31,675,000	26,668,000
Oceania	5,729,000	5,885,000
Africa	7,149,000	8,307,000
Imports by grand divisions were:		
Europe	$40,157,000	$53,349,000
Northern No America	17,966,000	22,944,000
Southern No. America	14,660,000	24,738,000
South America	23,830,000	27,997,000
Asia	49,693,000	56,335,000
Oceania	1,400,000	2,618,000
Africa	4,786,000	4,794,000
Exports to major countries:		
Canada	$23,301,000	$25,275,000
France	7,326,000	9,794,000
Germany	6,082,000	8,803,000
Japan	15,974,000	13,251,000
Italy	6,870,000	7,871,000
Russia	452,000	3,189,000
United Kingdom	25,768,000	32,304,000
Imports from major countries:		
Canada	$17,848,000	$22,860,000
France	3,925,000	4,343,000
Germany	5,850,000	5,779,000
Italy	2,387,000	2,853,000
Japan	12,345,000	14,631,000
Russia	804,000	1,583,000
United Kingdom	16,353,000	16,436,000

Carloadings Rise 12 P. C. Over Like Week of Year Ago

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported today loadings of revenue freight for the week ending last Saturday totaled 613,867 cars.

This was an increase of 13,380 cars or 2.2 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 68,411, or 12.5 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 54,797, or 9.8 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The week's loading of various classifications, giving comparisons with preceding week, and corresponding week a year ago, follows:

	ThisWk	LastWk	YrAgo
Miscell. freight	269,653	*5,697	*39,838
Less - than - carlot merchandise	102,612	*5,450	†89
Coal	98,994	*2,315	*29,768
Grain and grain products	29,968	*292	*4,364
Western districts	18,281	*593	*2,297
Livestock	11,557	†643	†839
Western districts	8,912	†398	†520
Forest products	28,589	†1,358	*4,236
Ore	5,953	*1,209	†79
Coke	6,541	*418	*1,213

*Increase. †Decrease.

Experts Divide 48 States Into 37 Economic Areas to Chart Business

WASHINGTON (AP)—NRA Commerce Department research experts have divided the nation's 48 political states into 37 "economic states" as an aid in charting business trends and promoting trade.

This was disclosed in a hitherto unpublished report completed under the direction of L. C. Marshall, director of the NRA division of review. The study originally was undertaken to solve problems arising under administration of retail and wholesale codes.

Gathering a mass of data from Government statistics and other sources, the experts subdivided each of the "economic states" into primary trading areas of which there are a total of 372. These again were divided into secondary areas, of which there are 268.

The study, Mr. Marshall said, "indicates how the duplication and overlapping of administrative facilities may be minimized, how territories may be most efficiently traveled and, in general, provide for the maximum economy in administrative control."

This was taken by some to mean that such governmental agencies as the Home Owners Loan Corporation, Federal Housing Administration, Farm Credit Administration and others could profit by such a division of the country.

In outlining the "economic states" and trade areas, the report said:

"Trade area boundaries are necessarily approximations. The complexity of competition, the general nature of some of the determining factors used and the dictates of practical use make arbitrary refinement beyond a certain point impractical.

"Nevertheless, an unbiased approximation of trade area boundaries will supply a far better control than the present major or minor political divisions.

"Trade for the most part ignores political boundary lines. To cite just a few examples, the northwestern counties of Illinois are dominated by the Iowa cities of Dubuque, Clinton and Davenport, the 16 counties in the southwestern part of Illinois properly belong in the Missouri trading area of St. Louis.

"Providence, R. I., attracts trade from the cities in Massachusetts and Connecticut. Chattanooga, Tenn., pulls consumer trade from four counties in Georgia."

Nueces River Development Program Is Inaugurated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 11—Projecting an ambitious program of development along the Nueces River and its tributaries south and west of here, the Nueces Conservation and Reclamation District was formed at a recent meeting here to embrace 17,319 square miles in 23 Southwest Texas counties.

The aim is to inaugurate a program of development something like that under way on the Colorado River and such as is beginning on the Brazos in Texas. Mr. Charles S. Fowler of South San Antonio was elected president of the district; Mr. Tom Nelson of Round Rock, vice-president, and Mr. Robert R. Mullen Jr. of Alice, treasurer. The State Board of Water Engineers is cooperating and surveys already made on some of the major sectors of the project will be available to the district, board officials said.

Flood control and irrigation to insure water in normally dry periods would result in many of the big ranches being turned into more productive farms, it is claimed, and storage dam and power sites would invite industries.

Eight entire counties embraced in the project are Atascosa, Frio, Live Oak, McMullen, LaSalle, Real, Uvalde and Zavalla. Also included are portions of San Patricio, Nueces, Jim Wells, Duval, Webb, Dimmit, Maverick, Kinney, Bandera, Medina, Edwards, Bexar, Wilson, Karnes and Bee Counties.

Retail Business During Past Week Near 6-Year Peak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 11—Volume of retail trade during the past week was held under expectations by cold and rainy weather in many districts but sales due to Easter buying came close to a six-year peak, according to the weekly review by Dun & Bradstreet.

Sales at High Level

Shoes, millinery, dress accessories, children's apparel, women's wear, and men's clothing predominated in the demand, but sales of toys, gift items, candy, jewelry, and sporting goods contributed heavily to the total. Furniture, housefurnishings, and electrical appliances were slower of movement than in the week preceding, but the call for groceries, staple dry goods, and hardware widened.

"Rain, cold weather, and tornadoes conspired against the extension of the previous week's gains in retail distribution," says the survey. "While sales of apparel went 20 to 25 per cent over last year's surpassing totals back of 1929, the estimated volume of retail sales for the country, as a whole, was only 12 to 18 per cent ahead of that for the comparative 1935 week.

"Recovery in the New England States proceeded rapidly, as more factories reopened, the volume going 12 to 15 per cent over last year's. One of the sharpest gains for the week was in the East, where the corresponding 1935 total was exceeded by 15 to 20 per cent.

"While there was a small increase for the week, in spite of the rain and cold, retail sales for the Middle West were only 13 to 18 per cent above last year's comparative," the report continues. "With the previous week's uptrend checked, the gain for the Northwest amounted to 12 to 14 per cent.

"As trade was disrupted in the path swept by the tornado, volume for the South was unchanged at 15 to 18 per cent above that of 1935. Some lines advancing as much as 30 per cent lifted the average for the Southwest 15 to 20 per cent over last year's. Continued cold on the Pacific coast kept the gain over the 1935 sales down to 10 to 15 per cent.

Wholesalers Busy

"Preoccupied with the rush of the final week of Easter shopping, few buyers visited the leading markets, but wholesalers were well occupied with reorders and belated shipments of spring goods. Replacement buying by merchants whose stocks were ruined by the flood continued heavy, and quick deliveries were made to those sections of the South in the path of the tornado. The slower uptrend of retail distribution is expected to defer the peak of the spring season until late in April or early May, which will keep wholesalers active until summer lines will be opened. As only small stocks are available for post-Easter promotions, markdowns on clearance items doubtless will be narrow," the survey concludes.

Life Insurance Sales Up Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., April 11—The largest percentage gains in new paid-for life insurance in February was registered in far western regions, southwest as well as northwest and in New England, according to the Life Insurance Research Bureau.

Virtually the same western areas also show the largest percentage gains in new life insurance sales for the first two months of this year and for the 12 months ended Feb. 29, 1936, over the same periods of a year ago.

States recording gains in February over the same month a year ago and their percentage advances follow: Idaho 40, New Mexico 29, Arizona 24, Wyoming 9, Oklohoma and Oregon each 7, Maine 6, and Mississippi and New Hampshire each 1 per cent.

These statistics which exclude group and industrial insurance, are based on reports of paid-for insurance from companies having in force more than 90 per cent of the ordinary life insurance in the United States.

Java's Stocks of Sugar Lowest Since March 1931

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 11 — Sugar stocks in Java on March 1 amounted to 1,004,353 long tons, compared with 1,720,518 tons on March 1, 1935, a decrease of 716,165 tons, or 41.6 per cent, according to Lamborn & Co. The stock on March 1 was the smallest quantity on hand since March 1931, when stocks approximated 844,200 tons.

Java's 1936 sugar crop, harvesting of which is about to commence, is forecast at 488,000 tons as against 506,000 tons manufactured last season, a decrease of 18,000 tons, or 3.5 per cent. Should this year's final outturn approximate the estimate, the crop will be the smallest in over 40 years, or since 1893 when the production was 479,660 tons.

Java's record sugar crop of 2,939,000 tons was made in 1928.

RKO and Keith-Albee More Closely United

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—Stockholders of Keith-Albee-Orpheum Corporation have approved a closer relationship with Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation by electing Leo Spitz, president, and Merlin H. Aylesworth, chairman of the board. Both hold similar offices with RKO.

A new board of directors also was chosen consisting of Mr. Spitz and Mr. Aylesworth, L. P. Yandell, assistant treasurer of Radio Corporation of America, Malcolm Kingsberg, P. J. Maloney, Monroe Goldwater and Donald Kent.

Unrestricted Cotton Production For South Seen as Possibility

This is the first of two articles on the outlook for the American cotton industry.

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 11—Possibilities have begun to appear that the American South may return to the old-fashioned unrestricted cotton production, supported perhaps by a federal subsidy but divorced from the monopolistic crop-restriction programs of the last three years.

Harvested area for American cotton in the nineteen-twenties averaged around 40-45,000,000 acres. During the economic decline 1930-1933 acreage receded to a level of about 30,000,000 acres. For the last three years it has been held by the AAA crop-restriction-bonus system to an area of less than this figure, after allowance for the 10,000,000 acres plowed up in 1933. This restriction, for which the Government paid out approximately $400,000,000, is estimated to have cut the crop by about 4,000,000 bales a year.

Bigger Acreage This Year

It now appears likely, however, that harvested acreage is to expand sharply this year, rising above the 30,000,000 level for the first time in four years. From 43,242,000 acres in 1929 the harvested cotton acreage shrunk yearly to a low of 26,987,000 in 1934, and under the incentive of restriction pay, rose only slightly to 27,872,000 acres in 1935. An increase of between 15 and 20 per cent, to about 33,000,000 is now probable for the crop to be harvested next fall.

This increase, based on apparent "intentions to plant" in the South today, is larger both in percentage and in absolute total than any increase since the Department of Agriculture began to keep records of planting intentions in 1910. The largest previous increase was about 4,900,000 acres, between 1922 and 1923, and the largest percentage increase, reported in the same year, was 14.5 per cent.

General opinion in the trade appears to be that the increase would probably be not much greater, due to natural and economic limits on the expansion in a single year, even without any substitute for the outlawed AAA crop reduction program being made. Between $100,000,000 and $125,000,000 is likely to be paid out by the Government this year to growers on the crop about to be planted, under the elastic terms of the Soil Conservation Act, but it is generally felt that this will have considerable political but very little economic effect.

Polite Form of Subsidy

Southern cotton growers will be paid not to grow cotton on land on which they would not grow cotton this year anyway, and the payment, nominally intended to induce a shift from "soil-depleting" to "soil-maintaining" and "soil-building" crops, will really amount to a polite form of subsidy.

Farmers are still uncertain just what they must do to qualify for the benefits of the Soil Conservation Act. This uncertainty has been one cause of the increase in planting intention. Another is that under the AAA they had only to sit in a rocker on the porch to qualify as crop reducers, whereas they must now take active steps, since payment will be for shifting out of cotton into another crop, not merely shifting out of cotton. Nevertheless, although this year's total payments to cotton growers are scheduled at $100,000,000 in place of last year's $127,000,000, the payments per acre shifted from cotton will be around $10 in place of last year's $8.60, since a smaller acreage will be bought off.

The effect of the larger planting intentions on price is already evident in the future months on the cotton exchanges. At Thursday's quotations spot cotton at 10 marketing points in the South was slightly above 11½ cents, but cotton can be purchased on the New York and New Orleans exchanges for delivery in March, 1936, at about 10¼ cents.

Foreign Production Gaining

This lower price is welcomed by a considerable segment of the cotton trade as providing a protection and safety for American cotton which it badly needs in the face of foreign competition. Production of cotton abroad has been rising in the last 40 years at about the same rate as American production. About 10 years ago, however, foreign production began to gain on the American South, and the rate of gain has been further accelerated in the last three years, until in 1934 foreign production exceeded American production for the first time on record.

Last year's foreign production was approximately 14,750,000 bales against a restricted American production of only 10,427,000 bales, and due to further increases in East Indian and Brazilian output, foreign cotton growth this year will make a further advance to another new high.

This makes a highly plausible economic argument in support of the moral thesis that destruction or restriction of crops is wrong. The recently accelerated increase in foreign growth has been attributed to exchange deals, to foreign protective tariffs, to the peculiar turns of the Soviet economic program, and to the inability of foreigners to obtain markets in America, but beneath these reasons lies the fact that American restrictions has been designed to raise the price of cotton, and has succeeded to the extent of making it more advantageous for foreigners to expand. Like the restriction programs in tin, rubber, coffee, etc., it has raised an umbrella over competitive production. This has been further encouraged by the holding off of American cotton from the market in the 12-cent loan and producers' pool, so that it has been difficult for foreign mills to get the American cotton they want. The American restriction program has been based on the assumption that America had a near monopoly of the world's cotton supply, and such has not proved the case.

(To Be Concluded)

Reserve Balances Jump $84,000,000

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—The weekly condition statement of Federal Reserve Banks disclosed that a retransfer of Treasury cash to commercial banks caused member bank reserve balances to jump $84,000,000 during the week ended April 8.

The Treasury took $112,000,000 of its funds from reserve institutions during the period, which swelled total balances to $5,161,000,000. This was about $2,420,000,000 in excess of legal requirements.

Money in circulation increased $22,000,000 during the week, which witnessed also the addition of $5,000,000 to the monetary gold stocks of the nation.

The condition statement showed that the daily average volume of Federal Reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ended April 8 was $2,480,000,000, a decrease of $3,000,000 compared with the preceding week and an increase of $19,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1935.

Gain in Revenue Tax Collections Favorable Sign

NEW YORK, April 11—A comparison of the internal revenue tax collections for the final quarter of 1935 with those of a year ago indicates the favorable trend of business, according to The Financial World. Receipts were up substantially especially in luxury lines, which would point to a substantial gain not only in purchasing power but in general willingness to spend, states the publication, which gives the following comparative figures.

Source	Final Quarter 1935	Final Quarter 1934
Theater, concert, cabaret, etc., taxes	$5,111,000	$4,606,000
Capital stock sales transfers	8,844,000	3,346,000
Electrical energy	8,477,000	8,286,000
Mechanical refrigerators	745,000	600,000
Radios, phonographs, etc	1,945,000	1,311,000
Sporting goods	1,165,000	831,000
Telephone & telegraph and cable tolls	5,703,000	5,303,000
Toilet preparations	3,491,000	3,443,000

"The data cover a period in which levies were unchanged and therefore the comparison is valid as a representation of the increase in volume of business over 1934."

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, is never tired of attributing the recovery of British industry in recent years to the policy of cheap money which he claims to have inaugurated. And it has recently been reiterated on behalf of the Government that this policy is to continue, and not even rearmament will be allowed to interfere. But in spite of this statement of good intentions there is a feeling in the City that before long there may be a rise in interest rates, and maybe in the bank rate. Cheap money cannot last forever, it is argued, and holders of gilt-edged securities had better beware.

Evidence for this prognostication is found in the declining prices of government, or gilt-edged, securities during the past year, a movement which reversed the trend during the previous three years. At the end of 1932 the yield on 2½ per cent Consols was over 4½ per cent, but by the end of 1934 the price had risen until the yield was only 2.7 per cent. At the end of 1935 prices had fallen again to push up the yield to 2.94 per cent.

Three Reasons for Decline

For this fall in the price of gilt-edged securities, three main reasons are advanced. The first is political uncertainties in Europe, which undermine confidence in continued economic recovery. At the moment this looms large in the markets, but it is doubtful if it has played any large part in the movement during the past year. For the condition of our foreign trade could hardly be worse than it is; British recovery has been very largely a domestic affair, and there is as yet little evidence of any decline in business activity.

A more important explanation can be found in the slackening off in the open-market policy of the Bank of England. During 1932 bankers' deposits at the Bank of England increased by over 20 per cent, and at the beginning of 1933 were over 50 per cent higher than in the last quarter of 1931. There was, on balance, no further substantial charge until the last quarter of 1935, when the level of bankers' deposits fell to about £80 millions, compared with £68 millions in the last quarter of 1931, and it required further action by the Bank of England to raise the level to £110 millions at the beginning of 1936. Throughout this same period there has been a fairly steady increase of about 10 per cent in the volume and currency notes.

It was therefore very largely on the basis of the open market operations of 1932 that the clearing banks had their reserves increased, and for want of other openings were forced to increase their holdings of government securities. At the end of 1935 clearing-bank investments were some 50 per cent higher than at the end of 1931, and the major part of this increase took place during 1932 and 1933.

Change in Treasury Policy

Since the last quarter of 1935 the holding of securities by the clearings banks has fallen, and critics of the Bank of England's policy maintain that if low interest rates are to be maintained there must be a further substantial open market operation, or purchase of securities by the Bank of England, in order to offset sales of securities by the clearing banks at a time when industrial production and wholesale prices are increasing. Since the bank's policies are determined in consultation with the Treasury, this criticism comes home to roost with with the same body which is maintaining that nothing will be allowed to interfere with the continuance of cheap money.

And the third explanation of the fall in the price of gilt-edged securities affects the Treasury even more directly. One of the most attractive liquid investments for a bank is the Treasury Bill, which is issued by the Treasury each week, for a maturity of 13 weeks. Tenders are invited from the money market, and the bills allotted to the highest bidders.

During 1933 and 1934 the volume of Treasury Bills issued by tender (as opposed to bills issued "through the tap" to government departments with surplus funds to invest) fell from £660 millions to £450 millions, and this shrinkage was a contributory factor in forcing the banks into purchase of longer term gilt-edged securities. During 1935 this process was reversed, and Treasury Bills increased to £565 millions. As the banks have increased their holdings of Treasury Bills they have practically ceased to purchase longer term securities, so that the fall in prices of gilt-edged is in part a consequence of this change in Treasury policy.

Banks' Support Necessary

Support of the banks is very necessary if the level of gilt-edged prices is to be maintained. It has been estimated that of the total of nearly £8,000 millions of gilt-edged securities, some £5,300 millions is held by bodies, which for one reason or another, are not likely to sell. The volume of marketable securities which may be bought or sold in accordance with fluctuations in the price or relative attractiveness of other forms of investment, is of the order of £2,600 millions, and of this total nearly half is held by banks other than the Bank of England.

If, therefore, the Government, the Treasury and the Bank of England wish to maintain the present level of interest rates, they must combine to increase the reserves of the clearing banks by renewed open market operations by the Bank of England. It is argued against this policy that an excessive increase in bank money will only lead to an inflationary rise of prices and in the cost of living. To this objection Mr. Keynes, principal advocate of the open-market policy not merely to maintain but to reduce still further the present level of interest rates, replies that so long as there is unemployment of men and resources there cannot be inflation. According to his argument it should be the aim of the monetary system of the country to continue to decrease interest rates until increase in production has absorbed all the unemployed. Only then need we fear inflation.

This position, although it is accepted by many British economists, does not meet with the full favor of the professional bankers and the money market. But it is interesting to see that the Treasury policy of the Government is at the present time operating in the opposite direction to the professed aims of the Government.

Livestock Prices Advance Unevenly During Past Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 11—With light receipts as the main stimulating influence, prices for practically all killing classes of cattle advanced unevenly during the past week, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Lambs, governed by an excellent pre-Easter demand, along with dwindling runs at outside points, staged a vigorous rally and closed around 50c higher.

A specialty trade in springers developed during the week and found prices taking sharp price swings. At the high time springers touched $18 and better, but the market is expected to settle down to around $13 basis and below when trading becomes more stabilized.

Hogs did not find much constructive fuel in light arrivals, eastern buyers generally backing away from supplies at current high levels. As a consequence values are of a very mixed-up state, ranging 15c lower to 10c higher. Sows are as much as 25c lower in spots.

On the close the fat cattle market showed distinct signs of tapering off, Jewish holidays again being an unsettling influence. Extreme top on weighty steers was $11, with next highest price $10.80, yearlings $10.50, and light yearlings $9.85 with bulk steers and yearlings for the week at $8-$9.50. All she stock advanced 25-50c bulls gained fully 25c, and vealers closed 25-50c higher. Stockers and feeders varied little although there was a good undertone because of killer support for lower grades. The week's top was $8.60.

Hogs had an $11 top on the close, with the following bulks on good and choice grades: 160-250 pounds, $10.65-10.90; 140-160 pounds, $10.35-10.75; 250-300 pounds, $10.50-10.75; 300-350 pounds, $10.30-10.55; sows mostly $9.25-9.50, few smooth lightweights on the early rounds up to $9.85.

The week's top on old crop wooled lambs was $10.85, paid on the close, and late bulk better grades was at $10.60-10.85. Best clippers sold up to $9.15. Sheep and feeders closed steady to 25c higher, top wooled ewes $5.75, with shorn offerings at $4.75. Choice feeders are easily quoted to $10. Spring lambs sold over a wide range of $11-18 and better.

Taxes Take Smaller Share of 'Gas' Price

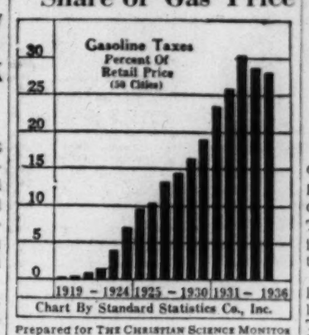

Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Gasoline taxes took a steadily rising percentage of the retail price up to two years ago.

The apparent recession of the past two years is not due to any reduction in taxes but to generally higher gasoline prices.

McLean Says Banks Driven Into Unsound Investment Policy

CHICAGO, April 11 (AP)—L. A. McLean, president of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America, said today the nation's banks were forced into an unsound investment policy under operation of Title 11 of the National Housing Act.

In a statement distributed to members, Mr. McLean said 70 per cent of all FHA insured mortgages were handled by banks and trust companies, 41 per cent by national banks alone, and declared:

"Our association has always contended that commercial banks ought not to fill their investment portfolios with mortgages unliquid except for rediscount privileges, for the principal reason that few of them have the trained personnel necessary to properly appraise mortgages and surround them with the necessary safeguards.

"Yet under the operations of the FHA this is exactly what is being done in many respects. At the same time the FHA, the Government agency that has experienced more periods of transition and uncertainty than any other, again enters a period in which its future is very clouded and unsure."

U. S. Rubber to Offer Bond Refunding Plan

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—A plan to refund the United States Rubber Company's $50,000,000 first and refunding mortgage bonds, due Jan. 1, 1947, will be put before stockholders at the annual meeting April 21, it was disclosed at the offices of the company today.

The main purpose of the refunding, it was said, would be to free the company from restrictive requirements of the loan indenture. Only a small saving in interest charges will be effected.

One restriction the company is understood to be desirous of removing is the requirement that net unencumbered quick assets of subsidiaries be maintained at $30,000,000, of which at least $20,000,000 is to be in companies the stock of which is directly pledged under the mortgage.

This requirement, it was explained, does not apply to General Rubber Company, which owns the rubber plantations.

The effect of this provision, it was pointed out, is to prevent the company from making savings by dissolving the subsidiaries affected.

Engineering Awards Drop During Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 11—There was a decrease in engineering construction during the past week due mainly to lower private awards and a drop in both highway and public building awards, according to Engineering News-Record.

The week's volume as reported is: total, $30,234,000; private, $5,658,000; public, $24,576,000; federal, $721,000; state and municipal, $23,855,000. Corresponding values a year ago are: total, $45,052,000; private, $21,514,000; public, $23,538,000; federal, $8,564,000; state and municipal, $14,974,000.

Waterworks and bridge awards are higher this week than last week but other classifications show losses. The values are: waterworks, $3,179,000; bridges, $2,371,000; commercial buildings, $2,401,000; industrial buildings, $1,972,000; public buildings, $6,767,000; streets and roads, $8,547,000; sewerage, $836,000; earthwork, drainage, $717,000; unclassified, $3,444,000.

Indications of Scarcity Of Raw Cotton in China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 11—With stocks of raw cotton in China unusually small for this time of year and with the small amounts of foreign cotton afloat, indication points to a scarcity in a few weeks, according to a radiogram report from Shanghai to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Stocks in Shanghai public warehouses on Feb. 28 amounted to only 167,000 bales, compared with 253,000 bales on the same date last year. Because of the heavy draft upon the domestic crop and upon stocks of foreign cotton it is only a matter of time until many of the mills in China must either increase their imports substantially or reduce consumption.

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South Australian Business Outlook Best Since Slump

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Marked evidence of business expansion is reported in various financial and industrial statements recently issued. This centenary period of 1936 promises to be easily the brightest since the depression.

The buoyancy of the general outlook is encouraged by the fact that large undertakings will be a feature. The construction of the Red Hill to Port Augusta railway will involve an outlay of approximately £1,000,000 and a similar amount is estimated for the establishment of the alkali industry on the banks of the Port Adelaide river by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

Expand Parliament House

Work will be started shortly on the building of additions to Parliament House at a cost of £250,000, and the parliamentary public works committee has recommended to the Government the building of a bridge over the Port Adelaide River at an expenditure of about £150,000. Business firms are making plans for the erection of new premises and several of the large warehouses are now embarking on extensive additions.

A good sign of better times is the movement in bank finances. Adelaide bank clearings for 1935 show an increase of £14,033,303, compared with 1934, and an advance of £35,823,060 on the 1931 figures. The latest total, however, is still £54,063,470 below that of 1927 when clearings of £186,752,873 were an all-time record.

The wool auctions in Adelaide from July to December inclusive realized £2,544,047 (166,610 bales) compared with £1,427,593 (136,104 bales) last year. Overseas exports from South Australia for the first five months of the present financial year increased in value over a similar period in 1934 by nearly £2,000,000 or 46 per cent, their value being £6,197,669. Imports decreased 35 per cent to £2,374,710. The State's favorable trade balance was £2,563,000 compared with £1,613,000 last year.

Women's Wages Rise

The Board of Industry has just issued a report declaring an increased living wage for women from 31s. 6d. to 32s. a week. At least 10,000 will be affected. When judgments delivered by the full arbitration court come into effect this year, it is estimated that 20,000 men in this State will be working a 44-hour week.

Labor leaders regard the judicial decision for a shorter week as a sign of the times and that they are asserting that the 48-hour standard is rapidly going, never to return. Six thousand employees in the motor body-building industry are already receiving the benefit of the shorter hours.

Oversubscription Of New FCA Bonds

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—The Farm Credit Administration announced a heavy oversubscription of its new issue of $180,000,000 in 3 per cent consolidated bonds a few hours after they had been offered.

The proceeds, with additional necessary cash, will be used to refund about $185,000,000 in outstanding 4½ per cent bonds, which were called for redemption on May 1.

The new issue was offered at 99½. They are callable in 10 years and will mature in 20 years.

Auto Production Rises During Week

DETROIT, April 11 (AP)—Cram's Reports, Inc., estimated the week's automotive production at 112,818 cars and trucks, compared with 108,426 last week and 119,562 in the corresponding week a year ago.

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Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Dorchester Savings Bank	Apr. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Apr. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 11
Home Savings Bank	May 11
Union Savings Bank	May 11
Warren Institution for Savings	May 11
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Apr. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	May 1
Medford Savings Bank	May 1
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	May 2
Brookline Savings Bank	May 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 11
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	May 11

The Home Forum

Norway Yields to Touch of Spring

MORE accurate than the change of seasons on the calendar is the "reindeer thunder" which marks the coming of spring in the North. With heads raised, horns glittering in the strong light, and hoofs thundering across the snow, herds of reindeer seek freedom on the mountain plateaus of Norway after their winter in harness. As the sound echoes jubilantly round the valleys of Hardanger, it awakens the silent countryside still under its elderdown of snow. Men begin to sing and whistle, for winter has fled and spring is here.

Once again the bleak, still air becomes soft, resounding with the music of a thousand voices. And the deep green waters of the fjord become luminous with the sparkle of gold and turquoise, as shafts of light break through the steep chasms in the mountain walls. Far in the lofty distance, the May sun pierces the blanket of snow piled high upon the mountain-tops of Western Norway, cracking and thawing the frozen surface, and unlocking the highways bound by snowdrifts. Countless waterfalls, whose giant fingers of ice are now yielding to the touch of spring, add their song to the pounding of torrents and spouting streams. Whole sheets of snow and ice, like miniature glaciers, roar headlong into the depths, cleaving in their course fresh avenues in the granite walls.

In the villages, set snugly in the lap of the mountains, the sawmills are hard at work, and the blacksmith shoes the mules in haste. For once again the days of boat and house building are here, and the mule exchanges the stall for the harness with the stacking away of sleighs and skis.

Under the hot sun, winter's coat of ermine fast turns to brown, and then to emerald, and everywhere flowers spring up in a profusion of delicate colors. In the vast forests, the pines, so long laden with snow, shake their battered tresses in the soft breeze. And in the sheltered orchards, plums and cherries, apples and pears, mingling with the birches, lift their leafless arms and drink in the warmth. Unobtrusively the first buds follow, dainty balls of pink and white against the vivid sky.

As May advances, the flowers gradually unfold until they burst into full bloom. Then these northern regions become a garden of indescribable beauty, warmed by the perfumed breath of early summer.

Far up on the heights above the fjord, farmsteads cling tenaciously to the cliffsides. Here, too, a carpet of new grass has sprung up, and preparations are being pushed forward for long days of work in the upper pastures. Butter churns and cheese molds are taken from storage and washed. Cans of bright paint are mixed for the outer walls of the log cabins. Sheets and beds are spread out in the open. And, not least, there is vigorous cleaning and polishing of tiny goat bells. As their gay tinkle reaches the ears of their bearded owners, ears are cocked, the air is sniffed expectantly, and there is much pressing toward the door of their winter quarters.

When at last all is ready, the stable door is unlatched, and away the flock bounds, faster than their nimble guardians, the women of the household, who tend them during the summer months. Leaping over each other's backs to be first, the goats gambol up the steep mountainsides, snatching mouthfuls of the rich new grass, until finally they reach their roomy quarters in a circus of peaks.

From the mountain-tops, in the blue silence of great heights, reindeer peer down into the valleys far below. Their bold outlines stand firmly silhouetted against the sky line, as immovable as the rocks around them. Then, satisfied, they wander slowly back to their own fastnesses—to the tempting moss still hiding under a thin covering of snow.

D. M. S.

The White House of Shirdley Hill

IT HAS just the sort of setting a white house should have; for it stands, half hidden away among tall trees, at the crest of a little hill—Shirdley Hill. Renacres Hall is the house's name. Locally they call it "Rannickers", a word which they pronounce in the smooth, liquid sort of way that it ought to be pronounced.

It is an old house, built about the year 1640.

I made my way across the road, then through a wicket-gate that gave onto the moss-grown, cobbled footpath which led up to the front door of the White House of Shirdley Hill.

At each side of the footpath lay a beautifully kept garden; its brief neatness surrounded in clean white, lime-washed walls. Advancing to the low front door I knocked, and waited.

Everything was quite still, yet the leaves in the trees half rustled although there was no wind, and it was mid-October and warm mid-afternoon.

And then, as the bells of Halsall Church struck in the half-seen distance, the door opened, and I told of my quest of the roundponds to the one who opened it.

I found that she was just as interested in them as I. But alas—she could tell me nothing about them. At length, about to bid her "good-day," I ventured to remark how much I liked her White House of Shirdley Hill. At that she insisted upon my going to have a look at it, saying:

"It is only a farmhouse, but it is old, and the walls are very thick, and it is our home and we are very fond of it. Come in, and rest awhile." Just like that, all in one breath! So I willingly followed her in.

The outside, I found, did not belie the interior. For therein I found great charm in the manner of low, raftered ceilings, and flagged floors that rang beneath my feet, and walls of almost incredible thickness.

In each room an old fireplace was snuggled away deep in the walls; and in the deep-set parlour window was framed a view which was a picture that should satisfy even the most pedantic in such things. Womanlike, my hostess had kept this, her greatest treasure, hidden till the end of my visit.

For outside the parlour window lay a wide sweep of land, gently undulating, tree-clad here and there. In the distance, among the trees and the haze that merged in the sunset, lay the quiet, secluded spire of Halsall Church.

"We love this view," she said, trying to muffle the pride in her voice and make it sound as if she were ordering a couple of pots of jam or a loaf of bread! While all the time I was thinking to myself: Here was some one whose love for a thing had not been lessened by its constant contact.—PETER NODIN, in "These Charming Acres: A Book of Unknown England." (Manchester: Sherratt & Hughes.)

Sailing Through Holland

NO SOONER do you step ashore at Flushing than you realize that you are in quite a new world. You see the peasants in their picturesque Zeeland dresses, which, by the way, I hope the powers that be in Holland will do everything at their disposal to perpetuate. Then there are the characteristic canals full of Dutch ships, from the quaint fishing-boat with its wing-like leeboards and its brown sails to the stately lighters of immense length which carry goods as far as that part of the Rhine where France and Germany scowl at each other across the river. Again, the stranger's eye will be caught by bright milk-cans being pulled along the streets in carts drawn by powerful dogs. Whilst, if he glances upwards, he will see spires and gables of curious shape, for the buildings of Holland give character to the country. Yachtsmen of every taste will find, while cruising, amusements to suit them. . . . Artists will find full scope for brush and pencil everywhere they go. Those in search of lighter amusements can obtain them at Scheveningen and other seaside resorts; but above all let it be remembered that only the yachtsman, the traveller by water, can really see and know Holland, for the very life and breath of the country is drawn from the waters, and no inconsiderable portion of the population lives in floating homes. To say you had seen Holland by crossing it in a train would be very similar to saying you had seen England by flying over it in an aeroplane. Many a quaint little village is, practically speaking, accessible only by water, and to enter many a town except by boat is to miss half the charm of the place. For instance, how much more romantic and pleasant it is to see Sneek's charming water-gate gradually rising above the town it guards, when approaching that place from Ijlst, than to be taken there in a more commonplace manner.—CAPT. C. E. A. L. RUMBOLD, in "Yacht Cruising on Inland Waterways" (London and New York: Oxford University Press.)

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Nazareth

(After the Resurrection)

"HE HAS come back who was so long away,
I saw him going swiftly down the street,
As if he were in haste to meet
Someone he loved." "But he loved all.
Ah, if he would but stay!"

The children playing in the shadows
Of the houses cried
Softly to each other: "He has come,
The one they talked of, home
To Nazareth, today;
But will he stay?"

And he? Leaving the town behind,
His feet mounted; and the wind
Blew at his skirts as if tugging him
And asking,—will you not be content
Now to dwell among us?
Was it not for this that you were sent?
Did he smile upon that mount of Galilee;
Did he look southward upon the sea;
Those little boats, those houses, were they dear?
Did his feet tremble just a little here
As he saw what was before him?
Or was heaven so near
That its glory even now was nothing dim
But clear?

So on the mount he met them;
And forbore not to bless them
While he did upbraid
And showed them the path they were to tread,
Whence, whence they must not roam.

But in the end he went,—he stayed
Just long enough to teach
The height they were to reach,
And then he left them for his Father's home.

A. JACQUELINE SHAW

"Will He Not Speak to Me?"

WILL he not speak to me, he who came and went
And came again for one more call to them
He loved? Will he not show me, as he showed them,
How they must follow him, they who saw him mount
The hill, the hill they knew as Calvary,
Loving, onward through the gloom to glory,
Loving, loving all the way?

Will he not tell me, as he told them, how
He loved, yet turned away from those dear loves
They would retain, seeing not yet his greater love?
Will he not speak again that sweet word: "Come,"
Meaning, the while, that all must fall away
That hinders footsteps up the hill—and on?

Aye, he speaks again through love, love that draws
The children's feet to follow him, to follow
Meekly, meekly trusting in his love.
Does he not speak again, again, through love?

NELLIE B. MACE

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"CAMELLIAS": *A Painting by Antoinette van Hoytema*

MISS ANTOINETTE VAN HOYTEMA is one of those artists whose innate longing for beauty has found expression in a natural talent for painting and drawing. She has practically had no instruction, but has won the mastery of line and color mainly through self-discipline and hard work. In her early days as a professional artist, she attracted the attention of the famous art critic and expert at The Hague, Mr. H. W. Bremmer, who visited her occasionally and gave her valuable advice and criticism to guide her progress.

Miss van Hoytema's art is not concerned with the fleeting impression of a moment. She strives to bring out the deeper meaning and hidden essence of things, and thus to make them stand out clearly against a mental background. While she has not specialized in any particular branch, such as portrait painting, still life, landscapes, water colors, colored prints for the nursery or lithography, she yet masters all these different branches with a balanced certainty which makes her work radiate a refreshing poise and calm. Johannes Vermeer is the Old Master she admires most; she also loves the Spanish art of El Greco, and the primitives.

Of contemporary artists she thinks most of Vincent van Gogh; and this preference for van Gogh's typical way of painting can be traced in her pictures of the old quiet inner courts, which she loves so much for their quiet atmosphere of peace and tranquillity. Van Gogh tried to convey the impression of living, vibrating nature through broad dashes of paint. Miss van Hoytema applies a similar method, but by means of tiny touches of paint applied closely together.

Her work has found much appreciation when she has exhibited in various parts of the country, especially in her exhibition in the well-known Kleykamp Art Halls at The Hague. The Boymans Museum at Rotterdam has purchased one of her lithographs, while the Municipal Archives of The Hague have secured two of her drawings. Miss van Hoytema has traveled widely and studied a good deal abroad, in Italy, Spain and North Africa. She is also a well-known writer on home and foreign art.

Mental Resurrection

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT MAY at first seem difficult to draw a clear line of demarcation between that which is "real" or constructive thinking, and that which is "unreal" or destructive thinking. This seeming difficulty is due to mankind's acceptance as real of all that is apparent to the physical senses. A dictionary defines "unreal" as that which has "no actual existence or substance." Christian Science draws a firm line between that which is spiritual, substantial, real, because God-made, and that which is material, unsubstantial, unreal. It logically explains that what are termed matter, evil, sin, poverty, disease, death, have no actual substance, no real being, and no law to support their false claims.

For long centuries men have striven materially to free themselves from various and complicated errors, diseases, disasters, but these have appeared real to them, even as has this very struggle induced by unreal, unspiritual thinking.

When reviewed in retrospect the material promises of health, wealth, success, so temptingly and persistently held before the eyes of mortals, are readily seen as evanescent. Today a certain accomplishment seems within one's grasp; tomorrow the expectation may have vanished. Some material hopes dissolve almost imperceptibly over a period of time, while others disappear with startling suddenness.

On the other hand, Christian Science teaches that all that is real is good and eternal and has the substance of Truth, Life, Love. The spiritual understanding of God as Life, Love, Principle, and of man as His reflection, confers upon one spiritual freedom, harmony, health, and the ability to succeed in right undertakings. God's promises are recorded throughout the Scriptures and are eternally established as beneficent divine laws. With absolute confidence Christ Jesus said of his wonderful teachings (Matthew 24:35), "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away."

Christian Science is founded upon absolute spiritual truth, and as its lessons are understood and demonstrated they bring practical and permanent release from bondage to all forms of mortal distress. The tormenting taskmasters called hatred, greed, revenge, anger, malice, lust, selfishness, as well as disease, poverty, and death, will not be vanquished until their unreality, their nonexistence in Truth, Life, Love, is understood.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (pp. 480, 481): "If sin, sickness, and death were understood as nothingness, they would disappear. As vapor melts before the sun, so evil would vanish before the reality of good. One must hide the other. How important, then, to choose good as the reality!" Truth is as a light revealing the purity and perfection of real thoughts, spiritual ideas, thus dispelling the darkness of material, unreal thoughts. In Christian Science we have explicit directions as to how to lay off "the old man"—the mortal, material dream—and how to resurrect consciousness through spiritual thinking.

The belief that man is now material, but that at some future time—possibly after the experience called death—he will become healthy, happy, spiritual, is one of the unreal, untrue beliefs which hold mortals in age-old bondage to sin, disease, death. This false material sense is rebuked in the Scriptures as well as by Christian Science, which reveals that God, Spirit, never made any form of matter, since matter and Spirit are opposite in nature. We are told in the first chapter of Genesis that God made man in His image and likeness. Therefore the real man is the image and likeness of God, yesterday, today, and forever. When men realize that spiritual perfection will appear to them as they think spiritually, truthfully, healthfully, harmoniously about themselves and all creation, then will the resurrection dawn appear.

Christ Jesus emerged from the tomb through his spiritual thinking and his absolute reliance upon God as the only Life. Just so will each one individually rise from the seeming reality of rock-ribbed materiality, through the spiritual understanding of his forever oneness with God, his only Life. Today it is the privilege of each one to begin to realize that error is not real; that pain, weariness, suffering are unreal dream-shadows entirely apart from God's man. To the unenlightened human sense, sin, pain, poverty, fear, may cast their shadows, but in the light of spiritual understanding, these evils vanish into nothingness.

Christian Science lights the torch of individual spiritual understanding, by which mortals awaken from the dream of materiality, with its pain, sorrow, disorders, and heartbreaks. Mrs. Eddy gives us in Science and Health the definition for "resurrection," which lifts consciousness into a newer and more spiritual outlook, thus opening the door to individual freedom. She writes (p. 593): "RESURRECTION. Spiritualization of thought; a new and higher idea of immortality, or spiritual existence; material belief yielding to spiritual understanding." And the Scriptures declare (II Corinthians 6:2), "Behold, now is the day of salvation."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.]

Résurrection mentale

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

AU PREMIER abord, il peut naraître difficile d'établir nettement la ligne de démarcation entre le penser "réel" ou constructif et le penser "irréel" ou destructif. Cette difficulté apparente vient surtout de ce que le genre humain accepte en tant que réalités toutes les choses perçues par les sens physiques. D'après le dictionnaire, "irréel" signifie notamment: "Qui n'a ni substance ni existence véritable." La Science Chrétienne fait une distinction bien nette entre ce qui est spirituel, substantiel, réel—créé par Dieu—et ce qui est matériel, irréel, dépourvu de substance. Elle explique logiquement que les choses nommées matière, mal, péché, pauvreté, maladie, mort, n'ont ni substance véritable, ni être réel, ni loi qui soutienne leurs fausses prétentions.

Voici bien des siècles que les hommes multiplient leurs efforts matériels pour échapper aux erreurs diverses et compliquées, aux maladies, aux désastres; mais ces choses leur ont paru réelles, de même que la lutte produite par un penser irréel et non spirituel.

Lorsqu'on jette un regard sur le passé, on voit sans peine combien sont éphémères les promesses matérielles de santé, de fortune, de succès, qui se présentent avec persistance aux yeux des mortels pour les tenter. Aujourd'hui tel ou tel résultat semble être à notre portée; demain peut-être notre attente ne se justifiera plus. Certains espoirs matériels se dissolvent d'une manière presque imperceptible au cours d'un temps plus ou moins long, tandis que d'autres disparaissent avec une rapidité saisissante.

D'autre part la Science Chrétienne enseigne que toutes les choses réelles sont bonnes, éternelles; qu'elles ont la substance de la Vérité, de la Vie, de l'Amour. Comprendre spirituellement que Dieu est Vie, Amour, Principe, et que l'homme est Sa réflexion, cela donne au disciple la liberté, l'harmonie, la santé spirituelles, et la capacité de mener à bien toute entreprise louable. Du commencement à la fin, les Ecritures révèlent les promesses de Dieu, qui sont établies pour l'éternité en tant que lois divines et bienfaisantes. Avec quelle confiance absolue Jésus le Christ parlait de ses merveilleux enseignements! Il disait (Matthieu 24:35): "Le ciel et la terre passeront, mais mes paroles ne passeront point!"

La Science Chrétienne se fonde sur la vérité spirituelle absolue; ses leçons comprises et démontrées nous libèrent pratiquement et pour toujours de l'esclavage imposé par toutes les misères mortelles. Pour vaincre les cruels oppresseurs tels que la haine, la cupidité, la vengeance, la colère, la malignité, les convoitises, l'égoïsme, ainsi que la maladie, la pauvreté, la mort, il faut comprendre leur irréalité, leur non-existence dans la Vérité, la Vie et l'Amour.

Aux pages 480 et 481 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy a ce passage: "Le péché, la maladie et la mort disparaîtraient si l'on en comprenait le néant. De même que la vapeur se dissipe au soleil, de même le mal s'évanouirait devant la réalité du bien. L'un cache forcément l'autre. Alors, combien il est important de choisir le bien comme réalité!" La Vérité est pour ainsi dire une lumière révélant la pureté et la perfection des pensées réelles, des idées spirituelles; elle dissipe les ténèbres des pensées matérielles, sans réalité. La Science Chrétienne nous donne des directions explicites sur la manière de dépouiller "le vieil homme"—le rêve mortel ou matériel—et de ressusciter la conscience par le penser spirituel.

La croyance que l'homme est actuellement matériel, mais que par la suite—peut-être après ce qu'on nomme la mort—il deviendra sain, heureux, spirituel, représente une des opinions irréelles et fausses qui depuis si longtemps asservissent les mortels au péché, à la maladie, à la mort. A l'instar des Ecritures, la Science Chrétienne réprouve ce faux sens matériel et révèle que Dieu, l'Esprit, n'a jamais créé une forme quelconque de la matière, puisque dans leur nature même la matière et l'Esprit sont opposés. Le premier chapitre de la Genèse nous dit que Dieu créa l'homme à Son image, selon Sa ressemblance. L'homme réel est donc l'image et la ressemblance de Dieu, hier, aujourd'hui, éternellement. Quand les hommes comprendront que dans la mesure où ils pensent à eux-mêmes et à toute la création d'une manière spirituelle, véridique, saine, harmonieuse, la perfection spirituelle leur apparaîtra—alors poindra l'aube de la résurrection.

Jésus le Christ sortit de la tombe grâce à son penser spirituel, à son absolue confiance en Dieu comme étant la seule Vie. C'est précisément ainsi que par l'intelligence spirituelle de leur union constante avec Dieu, leur seule Vie, tous quitteront tôt ou tard l'apparente réalité d'une matérialité qui semble être un mur de pierre. Aujourd'hui chacun de nous peut commencer à se rendre compte que l'erreur n'est pas réelle; que la douleur, la fatigue, la souffrance, sont les ombres d'un rêve irréel qui ne sauraient toucher l'homme de Dieu. Pour le sens humain non éclairé, le péché, la douleur, la pauvreté, la crainte semblent projeter leurs ombres; mais à la lumière de la compréhension spirituelle, ces maux disparaîtront dans le néant.

La Science Chrétienne allume le flambeau de la compréhension spirituelle individuelle qui permet aux mortels de s'éveiller du songe de la matérialité avec ses souffrances, ses chagrins, ses troubles et ses crève-cœur. Dans *Science et Santé*, Mrs. Eddy donne au sujet du mot "résurrection" une définition qui, en élevant la conscience jusqu'à des vues plus spirituelles, fraye le chemin à la liberté individuelle. Voici ce passage (p. 593): "RÉSURRECTION. Spiritualisation de la pensée; une idée nouvelle et plus élevée de l'immortalité, ou existence spirituelle; croyance matérielle cédant à l'intelligence spirituelle." Et les Ecritures déclarent (II Corinthiens 6:2): "Voici maintenant le jour du salut!"

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

I Saw One Opening Flower

I saw the spring—
And never a wild bird's wing
Curving blue air
Seemed half so fair.
Here is the bright new snow
Cloaking the world in one white hour.
And yet I know—
I saw one opening flower!
And not the calendar, nor you
Can make me know it is not true.
Upon the hills where snow drifts cling
Beyond the frost bud's crystal ring,
Oh lovely, unimagined thing—
I saw the spring!

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Boston Edition New England News

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1936

Big RFC Flood Loan Prospects Bright; Leather Strike End Rests on Union Vote

Boston Today

RFC Planning Big Flood Loans

A great new channel for rehabilitating private home owners and small business men who experienced flood loss loomed today as Joseph P. Carney, New England chief of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, was advised by Washington to immediately set up machinery for making loans under the Walsh-Koppelan Act. This act, passed by the Senate and today pending before the House, provides $50,000,000 for flood rehabilitation.

Morton Macartney, chief engineer of the RFC in Washington, phoned Mr. Carney today that the bill seems assured of passage and that as a consequence the local office should get ready to handle the vast number of applications expected.

Under terms of the bill, home owners are offered liberal loan opportunities. They will not—as heretofore—be required to put up first mortgage security, but may instead give second or third mortgages or simply endorsements. Reasonable possibilities of repayment will, of course, be required. Five per cent interest on loans is specified.

Those obtaining loans will not be forced to deal through banks or other established loan agencies as heretofore but may deal direct with the RFC offices. This materially broadens RFC powers. The agency was set up during the Hoover Administration primarily to aid banks, railroads and similar large institutions. Jesse Jones is national head of the agency.

Loans will be made for complete rehabilitation of homes and small business damaged by the flood, Mr. Carney said. The terms of the bill and its purposes are so broad as to make this by far the most comprehensive flood-relief step yet taken. The WPA has been confined to clean-up work and rehabilitation of property in a small way and chiefly only where it could be shown that a condition injurious to the public welfare existed.

The Federal Housing Authority has been limited to its usual function of simply guaranteeing to some extent loans made through banks or the regular loan channels. For those not having acceptable security these loan opportunities have been valueless.

Observers were quick to point out today the political consequences passage of the Walsh-Koppelan act may have. Prior to the flood, even many Democratic leaders had conceded New England to the Republicans.

Following the flood, Republicans admitted that if the Roosevelt Administration demonstrated the utility of its alphabet agencies by quick and efficient work in the flood rehabilitation, it might regain its losses in this region. This act appears to be the answer to the challenge.

Mr. Carney said he had some 90 men in his office, and would need no more in handling the new work. He said he will complete a survey of New England needs before Monday or Tuesday, and already today has men conferring with Gov. H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire and Gov. Louis Brann of Maine. Regional offices will be set up. Applications will go to Washington through Boston, and the whole process of applying for a loan and receiving it will be expedited so that the whole process will not take more than a few days, Mr. Carney said.

Seamen's Strike Finally Ended

The strike of Eastern Steamship Company workers yesterday seemed to be a nautical version of the "off again, on again, gone again, Finnegan" story. The walkout started Thursday evening when 30 seamen left the S. S. New York, preventing its scheduled sailing for New York.

It ended yesterday just after noon, when David E. Grange, a vice-president of the International Seaman's Union, laid results of his negotiations with steamship officials before a meeting in the union hall on Rowe's Wharf. The steamship firm offered a compromise in the demand for wage cut restorations.

After an incident during which an individual characterized by Mr. Grange as a Communist was ejected from the hall for urging the men to hold out for fulfillment of all their demands, the seamen voted to return to work. The sailing flag, Blue Peter, was hoisted above the Acadia, due to sail at 5 yesterday afternoon for Bermuda, and above the New York, scheduled to leave at 5:30 for New York.

At three o'clock the men reversed their attitude and decided to remain adamant in their demands for $70 a month for seamen and $65 a month for stewards and double pay for Sundays, holidays and overtime work.

They presented their demands to the line officials. These looked at eight vessels threatened with being tied up and quickly capitulated to the demands. The ships sailed last night on schedule.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Probably showers tonight and Sunday forenoon, possibly followed by clearing toward night; lowest temperature tonight in the middle or lower 40's; moderate southeasterly winds shifting to southwesterly late Sunday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Probably showers tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain tonight; Sunday showers, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong east winds shifting to fresh south and southwest on Sunday over the north portion, and fresh east shifting to south winds over the south portion, weather overcast with rain over the north, showers over the south portion tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	46	42	Minneapolis	46	36
Bermuda	68	74	New Orleans	58	60
Chicago	44	46	New York	44	42
Denver	44	64	Norfolk	54	62
Helena	46	58	Philadelphia	44	50
Jacksonville	60	84	St. Louis	46	54
Kansas City	48	62	San Francisco	56	52
Los Angeles	60	86	Washington	44	52
Miami	74	82			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., April 11.
B—Maximum, April 10.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 2:10 p. m.; height, 8.5 feet.
Sunday, 3:39, a. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6.50 p. m.

One of Six of Elevated's First Trolley Coaches
These Trackless Cars Have Been Put Into Service Between Harvard Square and Lechmere Square Via Cambridge Street

Easter Parade Hopes Dampened

Boston's annual Easter Parade, displaying the very latest from shoes to chapeaux in accoutrements of dress, will probably be held under an umbrella. This was the somewhat disheartening news issued today by Chief Weatherman G. Harold Noyes, who foretold probable showers for tomorrow forenoon, clearing tomorrow night.

Lowest temperatures tonight will be in the middle or lower forties.

While Mr. Noyes was issuing his predictions, however, downtown stores were reported doing their usual heavy seasonal business. Throngs overflowed from sidewalks into the streets in shopping sections and a fine rain seemed no deterrent to Easter buying enthusiasm.

Mr. Noyes declared that .12 of an inch of rain has fallen in the past 24 hours. The rainfall so far this year is 6.66 inches above normal. The excess to date of this month is 1.17 inches. Temperature average so far this month is four degrees colder than normal contrasted to the average for the entire year, which is 15 degrees above normal.

Callahan Denies Negligence Charge

So far as Representative Christian A. Herter was concerned, the chief item of criticism found during the ways and means committee's hearing on the Governor's budget was an allegation that Public Works Commissioner William F Callahan had failed to avail himself of $600,000 in federal funds available for road work. Today Mr. Callahan denied such negligence.

Mr. Callahan explained that the WPA had to have a sponsor for the application and that he had signed it as a matter of service. The money was allocated, but only for the express purpose of certain types of flood repairs. It has not been, he said, available for his particular uses yet. This viewpoint was sustained by local WPA officials.

Relief Drive Total $3,834,711

With new subscriptions coming daily, Ripley L. Dana, general chairman of the 1936 Community Fund, announced today that a final tabulation of gifts from 5000 teachers and other employees of the Boston School Department totaled $53,365.

Mr. Dana declared that despite the fact that the drive officially ended on Feb. 13, the total subscriptions have continued to grow since then, now amounting to $3,834,711—$84,711 more than the goal set for the drive.

"Although Greater Boston is proud of oversubscribing the $3,750,000 minimum goal, I want to repeat what I have said many times, that the campaign objective was set at a minimum mark which was less than the agency budgets," Mr. Dana said in commenting on post-campaign subscriptions.

"The results of the campaign vindicate the judgment of the Community Federation Board, which determined the goal, but I am glad that the community realizes, as new subscriptions show, that more money is welcomed—and needed—by the 100 hospitals, health and social agencies serving the residents of 43 cities and towns in Greater Boston."

Trolley Bus Service Opens

Trolley buses, which offer the flexibility of motorized equipment with the advantages of electrification, made their debut in the Greater Boston area this morning on the Boston Elevated's route between Harvard Square and Lechmere Square, Cambridge.

Six of these newest type trolley coaches are being used on a six-minute service during rush hours and every 12 minutes during normal hours. The first trip of the trolley buses left Harvard Square at 4:35 a. m. and from Lechmere Square at 4:48 a. m.

Trolley traffic has always constituted a problem in that the natural position of the tracks in the middle of the streets made solution of traffic schemes difficult. With the trolley buses, however, tracks are eliminated and the buses may draw up alongside the curb like any gasoline vehicle and take on or discharge passengers. Moreover, it can pass around other vehicles since its articulated trolley poles will allow it to swing 14 feet on either side of the power wires.

The only differences which observers may note are the double trolley poles and double wires. Since the vehicles are rubber-tired the electrical system cannot be grounded as in the case of rail vehicles and a double-wire system is thus required.

The trolley coaches seat 40 passengers and have a front and center door on the right hand side. Modified streamline in shape, the new buses are painted the familiar Elevated orange with deep red trimmings and light gray enamel-finish roof. Seats are of brown leather and lighting, heating and ventilation are supplied through the power connections.

'Ssh! The Score? It's a Secret'

If you should go to a ball game at Fenway Park this year you will not be able to tell your wife, or your small boy, or your neighbors, who won.

That's law and no joke. Here's the 1936 rule for cash customers:

"By the acceptance and use of this ticket the holder agrees that he will not directly or indirectly transmit or aid in the transmission of any report, account, or result (either partial or complete) of the baseball game or exhibition to which this ticket entitles the holder to be admitted beyond the limits of the park in which such game or exhibition is played."

It's on the ticket in good, clear type. Call up the family lawyer. He'll tell you the same thing—and charge you for it. No talking about the game outside the park.

It seems that in some cities there have been discovered characters who are not above strolling to a telephone booth up in the rear of the stands and passing along a report to downtown places where gamblers gather. There have been instances, too, of telephones installed in boxes being used for the same purpose—to get the jump on official reports of the game.

All that is out now and the Fenway Park legal staff, presumably, will see to it that it retains sole right to report its games. But until the "full bench" of the club puts forth some explanation of the 64-word sentence, it follows, by the exact phraseology, that about all you can do after you've been to a game is to declare that you were at Fenway Park and become completely dumb to all questions as to score or what happened.

Leather Strike End Awaits Vote

A strike settlement bringing peace to 16 factories, jobs to 600 leather workers and a new factory to Peabody was held up today as the votes of two National Leather Workers Union locals were awaited. Previously, Prof. John J. Murray, chairman of the state conciliation commission had announced that labor troubles between the union and the L. H. Hamel Leather Company had come to an end.

The strike, which has lasted 10 days, arose when members of the union in a Peabody plant refused to work on flood-damaged hides of the Hamel company, which was a nonunion plant. Although this was the incident, the real goal of the strike is to seek recognition of the union. The Hamel plant has now agreed to meet this demand in the new Peabody plant which it is to set up.

On its part, the union is to allow hides in several plants to be processed which it had previously refused to do. The agreement also calls for further discussion of labor discrimination and other problems.

Today, representatives of the Hamel company announced they would confer with union heads. Because the damaged hides are likely to spoil, they are to be moved from North Shore tanneries to Haverhill. Trouble between the union and the Hamel plant has been going on since 1933.

Club Suspensions Long Considered

Suspension of liquor licenses of nine night clubs for alleged violation of closing hours had "absolutely nothing to do with this week's police shakeup," Louis Epple, secretary of the Boston Licensing Board said today. The nine instances are the only suspensions in the past three months, out of a total of 1000 for the year.

Despite reports that the suspension of the licenses of three clubs indefinitely and six others for a period of 10 days was related to the retirement on half-pay of former Superintendent of Police Martin H. King and the "new broom" of Acting Superintendent Edward W. Fallon, Secretary Epple said hearings on the license cases had been held and were under consideration by the board from two to three weeks before the police shakeup occurred.

Besides that, Mr. Epple added, the licensing board has its own inspectors on the job, who co-operate with the police. In some instances of licensing suspensions, complaints do not come from the police but from the licensing board inspectors.

In the long run, Mr. Epple said, most of the complaints come from police captains of the districts involved, but these nine complaints were in long before the shakeup of police was made public and before the captains could have known anything about them. On the other hand, the retirement papers of many of the policemen have been in the hands of the Mayor for one to three years, two or three having been proposed by Hultman, former commissioner.

These nine club cases, according to Mr. Epple, are the only suspensions in the past three months—for staying open after stipulated hours. This, he pointed out, is a minor offense anyway compared with the usual discrepancies of liquor houses charged with immorality, etc. In the last six months, 500 to 600 cases involving liquor charges have been heard by the Board. The average is about 1000 a year, in which 70 per cent are found guilty.

U. S. to Build Forest Road In New Hampshire

New Route to Extend White Mountain Highway System

Funds Are Awaited

Forest Service Purchases 68,000 Acres From Lumber Firm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N.H., April 11—Work is expected to begin this summer on a new forest highway through an undeveloped section of the White Mountains.

The highway is included in an extensive plan for developing a 68,000-acre tract which has just been bought from the Parker Young Lumber Company of Lincoln by the United States Forest Service.

Situated along the east branch of the Pemigewasset River, the large area is practically surrounded by National Forest land. Because of its location at the headwaters of the Merrimack River, it is described as exactly the type of land contemplated for purchase by the Federal Government under the Weeks Act of 1912. The land is in the towns of Lincoln and Franconia in Grafton County.

Bondholders Approve

Last month bondholders and unsecured creditors of the Parker Young Company voted to accept the Government's offer. Forest service officials are now looking forward to actual work on their long-delayed plans.

The new highway will be no great skyway. Forest service officials explained that plans call for a 22-mile scenic roadway of gravel running through wild forest country. The route will wind up the east branch of the Pemigewasset from Lincoln, through Hancock Notch and down to Sawyer River to the Crawford Notch highway a few miles west of Bartlett. Construction is expected to start this summer at Bartlett.

The new route has been planned because it is believed it will form a valuable addition to the White Mountain highway system by providing an east-west highway, where previously there have only been those running north and south.

Reforestation Planned

Reforestation plans are contemplated for this large addition to the national forest. A second tract of approximately 21,000 acres was also purchased from the Parker Young Company. The price was approximately $200,000. The latter tract is located in the towns of Ellsworth, Rumney, Campton, Warren, Woodstock, Wentworth, Lincoln, Livermore, Thornston and Waterville.

Proposed silvicultural improvements must await institution of adequate means of fire protection and consequently a new 10-mile telephone line extending up the river from Lincoln has been planned for accomplishment this summer. This will be supplemented by short-wave radio service.

Forest service officials point out that, though they hope to get busy this summer on the highway, much of the development of the new tract depends on the amount of federal funds made available by Congress in its annual appropriation for national forest work.

Wide Program Planned

Generally the work to be done will follow lines usually adopted when the Government takes over such areas and will involve giving major consideration to these objectives: timber production, watershed protection, wild life propagation and recreational development.

Since it is felt that the new tract offers excellent opportunities for producing continuous timber crops for industrial purposes, numerous methods of silvicultural improvements will be applied to the area to improve growing valuable trees.

It is probable that part of the east branch tract may be used as a wild life management area. Hunting and fishing restrictions on other lands than these established areas will be the same as those enforced elsewhere in the State.

History Presents Many Pitfalls For Springfield Tercentenary

Director Quits in Dispute Over Whether Early Settlers Paddled or Sailed Up River—Log Cabins Also Disturb Him

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 11 (AP)—It may not make much difference to the average Springfield citizen of today whether the city's founders paddled up the Connecticut River in canoes or sailed up in sloops, but it makes a lot of difference to Harry A. Wright. Nor may most people care particularly about the precise style of architecture used by the early settlers in erecting their houses, but this too is a matter of vital concern to Mr. Wright.

In fact, Mr. Wright yesterday resigned as historical director of the Springfield Tercentenary Committee, just because his fellow committee members have exhibited a broad indifference to such details in planning the 300th anniversary celebration which the city is to have this year.

You Don't Paddle a Sloop

Mr. Wright, a man of scholarly inclinations, has devoted a lot of time to delving into the historical records of this region. He has learned positively, he says, that the settlers made their way up the placid Connecticut in small sailing vessels known as shallops, similar to the sloops of today, and consequently it grieves him when the tercentenary committee allows the publishing of an article which casually remarks that the settlers "paddled" up the Connecticut. You don't "paddle" a sailboat, Mr. Wright points out, you sail it.

And then, about the houses. The committee's published material refers to the settlers as erecting "log cabins" for their first dwellings. This statement is, to Mr. Wright, what a red flag is to a bull. His researches, he says, have shown positively that the colonists erected the same sort of frame and stucco dwellings to which they were accustomed in old England. He says that they didn't have log cabins, didn't want them, and wouldn't have known how to erect them if they had wanted to.

Johnny Appleseed

Mr. Wright clashes with the committee once more over the story of Johnny Appleseed, a character of Revolutionary days who is supposed to have wandered far and wide distributing to the wilderness settlers apple seeds from which sprang groves of splendid apple trees, bearing the most delicious fruit. Mr. Wright points out that, as a hard, agricultural fact, apple trees planted in such haphazard fashion would yield only small, tart fruit, scarcely fit for human use. Apple trees require grafting and other special care in order to produce good fruit, he says.

Also blasted by Mr. Wright is one of the local legends about King Philip, Indian leader who sorely harassed the early settlers of this region. School children here have been taught to believe that it was King Philip who led the attack on Springfield in which most of the village was burned and many of its inhabitants were slain. Mr. Wright says that King Philip was actually not the leader of this particular attack, and that to blame him for it is a grave miscarriage of historical justice.

In short, Mr. Wright has just about washed his hands of the entire tercentenary celebration, and he wants the world to know that if the tercentenary boats and houses and Indians are all wrong, it isn't his fault.

Textile Law Asked To Adjust North And South Aims

WORCESTER, Mass., April 11 (AP)—Horace A. Riviere, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, predicted today "wholesale slaughter of wages, hours and remaining NRA conditions" unless Congress enacted the National Textile Act.

"Next winter will be the worst in recent years in the textile industry," Mr. Riviere told members of the union, "unless Congress takes some interest in this industrial problem.

"Every day we see the tendency on the part of manufacturers to lower wages, increase hours and add to the already overloaded machine load."

He declared few standards set up under the former NRA remained and that those left were fast disappearing.

Asserting he could not understand why manufacturers opposed the legislation introduced by United States Representative Henry Ellenboegen of Pennsylvania, Mr. Riviere, said:

"Surely, manufacturers know as well as we do that the unfair employers are ready to go into action as soon as Congress adjourns. They know unfair competition will force many of these industrialists, against their wills, to engage in a program o exploitation of workers that they would deplore if conditions were placed on a fair and equal basis."

Reports that a southern mill was seeking a location in Taunton "must have caused New England manufacturers to wonder what the future will bring," Mr. Riviere remarked; considering that "a few years ago they wanted to increase hours and decrease wages to meet southern competition.

"The stability provided in the National Textile Act is the stability needed to end this industrial shifting," he concluded.

Radio Station Proposed

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—William F. Kollecker yesterday asked the Communications Commission to approve a new station at Pittsfield, Mass., to operate with 250 watts power during the day on a frequency of 1290 kilocycles.

Increase Sought In Boston Customs Officials Staff

The Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce mustered its forces in the battle today to obtain a larger staff of customs officials at Boston.

Ever since last November the increasing volume of imports at Boston has been building up a congestion of cargo on local wharves, and a few weeks ago Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association, appealed to the Treasury Department at Washington to increase the staff of customs men here.

Stephen B. Gibbons, assistant Secretary of the Treasury, wrote Mr. Davis the reasons from the standpoint of the Department, why the customs force at Boston should not be augmented to meet requirements of the rapidly increasing commerce of the port. Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs here, is on record as favoring a staff of 500. The personnel now is 493.

The first shot was fired by Mr. Davis today in a letter sent to Mr. Gibbons, declaring that total collections are not a reliable basis for decision against increasing staff of customs here in view of tariff changes, trade agreements and other changes that might reduce collections substantially without reducing the work involved.

Mr. Davis asked a pointed question as to the need of an annual inspection at each port by a Port Examination Commission, costing more than $80,000 annually. Mr. Davis urged an inspection every five years instead of annually, the saving in money to be put toward restoring the personnel of the customs.

Within the past few days a new investigation has been made here of pier conditions, Mr. Davis wrote. It revealed business at the leading piers during the first quarter of 1936, compared with a year ago, gained all the way from 19 per cent at one pier to 186 per cent at another. Every overseas pier at Boston with one single exception, has had a steady and heavy increase in the volume of water-borne commerce, he wrote.

Mr. Davis asked that a representative be sent from Washington to Boston to confer with a small group representing various port activities, to obtain first hand information on the subject and wroe Mr. Gibbons that "there is a general and unanimous opinion here that the importance of the port of Boston, even on the basis of total customs collections, not to mention tonnage dues, warrants much more serious and vigorous consideration than has yet been accorded to our appeal for an increase in the local tariff."

Chamber Fight Starts on Tax Of Net Income

Discrimination Against New Corporations Held Implied in Levy

Open Method Advised

Reduction of Public Expenditures Recommended to Congress

Big business in Boston today threw up verbal bulwarks on six sides against the new federal program to secure revenue by taxing corporations on the amount of net income not distributed in dividends. The arguments put forward were that the tax would have effects as follows:

(1) Would encourage unsound business practices.

(2) Would operate in favor of old, long-established and wealthy corporations and against newcomers in the same lines, thus promoting monopoly.

(3) Would prevent development of new industries.

(4) Would aggravate depressions and increase unemployment.

(5) Would tend to government absorption of private business.

(6) Would probably fail to produce more revenue than the existing system, especially if Congress inserts limitations and qualifications necessary to remove the most obvious objections.

More Study

As viewed by the Boston Chamber of Commerce committee, "It would have been better if more study had been given to the proposal before it was released in broad outline. The time and thought of Congress would be better spent in devising means of reducing public expenditures; but if additional taxes are necessary, far less harmful taxes could be devised than that now under consideration."

How much of the earnings a corporation should reserve for lean years, how much it should use for expansion, how much it should distribute in dividends—are questions that should be left to discretion of its directors, the committee declares, and goes on to say:

"The proposed law would thrust upon the directors the necessity of subordinating their sound business judgment upon this difficult problem to considering primarily the relative tax burden, and it would thus encourage unsound business practice."

Those of Moderate Means

In opinion of the committee, the Treasury Department experts expect corporations generally to distribute their earnings to avoid payment of the tax, and that the chief increase in revenue will come from increased taxes on individuals largely through subjecting dividends received by individuals to the normal tax.

"If it is desired to increase federal revenues by greater taxes on people of moderate means, it would be better to do so openly and directly, rather than by a cover measure which will cause untold evil to small business men and wage earners and which may impose a permanent blight upon the future prosperity of the country," says the committee.

Milk Violations Alleged in Suits

Charging violation of AAA milk marketing agreements in the Boston area, bills in equity were filed against 28 milk companies in Federal District Court yesterday by United States Attorney Francis J. W. Ford on behalf of the United States Secretary of Agriculture. The bill, returnable May 4, seeks a temporary injunction to restrain the milk concerns from alleged further violation and a preliminary mandamus to obey the order.

The companies handle approximately 65,000,000 pounds of milk annually in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and New York.

The court action is being brought under Section 8A (6) of the Act of May 12, 1933, and amended in 1935.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"NIGHT OF JANUARY 16" (Shubert)—A. H. Woods presents melodrama by Ayn Rand. John Litel as District Attorney, succeeding the late Edmund Breese. Ruth Matteson and others. 8:20.

Movies

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," with Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur. Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:45. Also "The Garden Murder Case," co-starring Edmund Lowe and Virginia Bruce. Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 1:25, 4:55, 8:20.

MEMORIAL—"Captain January," starring Shirley Temple. 10 a. m., 12, 2:02, 4:03, 6:04, 8:05, 10:06.

UNIVERSITY—William Powell in "The Thin Man." 3:05, 6:20, 9:35. Also "Rugles of Red Gap," with Charles Laughton. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Travelogue, "Brittany-France," "Billboard Follies," "Finer Point," "Moscow Moods," "Oberammergau," latest newsreels and other shorts.

EXETER—Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi in "The Invisible Ray." 2, 4:55, 7:04. Also "Next Time We Love," featuring Margaret Sullivan and James Stewart. 3:20, 6:15, 9:14.

METROPOLITAN—Al Jolson in "The Singing Kid." 10 a. m., 12:20, 2:50, 5:30, 8, 10:31. Stage: Ray Noble and his orchestra. "Musical Impressions," conducted by Fabien Sevitzky.

FINE ARTS—"The Land of Promise," a dramatic story of the Jews recreating their national life in Palestine. Film directed by Judah Leman. 2:20, 4:15, 6:10, 8, 9:50. At 12:45 daily, recorded concert by the London Symphony Orchestra. Yehudi Menuhin, soloist. Daily preceding the 9 o'clock screening, the Temple Choirs, assisted by Harry Ellis Dickson, violinist; Henry Gideon, director.

UPTOWN—"The Country Doctor." 12:30, 3:45, 7, 10:15. Also Marlene Dietrich in "Desire." 2:05, 5:20, 8:35.

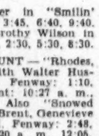
COOLIDGE CORNER—"Every Saturday Night," featuring Jed Prouty, Spring Byington, Florence Roberts, and June Lang. 2:15, 8. Also "The Country Doctor," 3:25, 6:20, 9:30.

TREMONT—Norma Shearer in "Smilin' Thru." 9:55 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. Also James Dunn and Dorothy Wilson in "Bad Boy." 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Rhodes, the Diamond Master," with Walter Huston and Peggy Ashcroft. Fenway: 1:10, 4:06, 7:02, 9:58. Paramount: 10:27 a. m., 1:13, 3:59, 6:45, 9:30. Also "Snowed Under," featuring George Brent, Genevieve Tobin and Glenda Farrell. Fenway: 2:48, 5:44, 8:40. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:06, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

MODERN—Sylvia Sidney and Fred MacMurray in "Trail of the Lonesome Pine." 11:02 a. m., 2:39, 6:16, 9:53. Also Freddie Bartholomew and Dolores Barrymore in "Little Lord Fauntleroy." 9:15 a. m., 12:52, 4:49, 8:06.

BOSTON—"The Leathernecks Have Landed," with Lew Ayres, Isabel Jewell and Jimmy Ellison. 10:54 a. m., 1:52, 4:50, 7:48, 10:27. Stage: Charles "Buddy" Rogers and his California Cavaliers in revue, "Studio Scandals."



Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Artur Schnabel, pianist. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Other Events

MR. PUNCH'S WORKSHOP—Puppet Show, "The Little Flowers of Saint Francis," 71 Chestnut Street. 8:45.

REPERTORY THEATER—Second program presented by the New Dance League, under auspices of the Contemporary Dance Group of Boston. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Movies

COLONIAL THEATER—"The Great Ziegfeld," featuring William Powell, Myrna Loy, Luise Rainer and many other stars. Directed by Robert Z. Leonard, produced by Hunt Stromberg. 8:15.

Radio Programs On Page 10

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Handel and Haydn Society presents John Charles Thomas in his only appearance this season in Boston in the title role of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," assisted by a chorus of 300 voices, and the Boston Orchestral Society. Dr. Thompson Stone, conductor. 8:15.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY—Concert by the Music Department of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, Stanley Slominski, director. Copley Square. 3:30. Also song recital by Hazel Gordon, accompanied by Carl Lamson. 8.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Concert of Easter music by the State Symphony Orchestra, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor. 2:30.

SOUTH END WPA CONCERT—Choral group, O. Roberts Lunger, conductor. Church of All Nations, 89 Shawmut Avenue. 3.

Other Events

FORD HALL FORUM—Address on "Attitudes," by Hrold J. Laski, professor of political science at the University of London. Preceding address: Program of Easter music by the Allin Congregational Church Choir of Dedham, directed by Lewis R. Paine. 7:45.

Monday

Music

DORCHESTER WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Chester Mason, conductor. Grover Cleveland School, Charles Street. 9 a. m.

BOSTON WPA CONCERT—Choral group, William Ellis Weston, conductor. Park Street Church. 3.

Other Events

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Round Table meeting. Address on "Taxation and the Housekeeper," by Mrs. Philip Woodward. 46 Beacon Street. 11.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—Talk on "Lake Geneva and Its Associations," by Mrs. Edward Ellis Allen. Hotel Kenmore. 2:30.

NORTH END WPA DRAMATICS—Italian Civic Theater in "Se tu non M'Ami" and "Occhi Consacrati." North End Union, 20 Parmenter Street. 1:30.

Bangor Pool's First Salmon Catcher Asks If the White House Talk Is Myth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Maine, April 11 — In eight different years Charley Bissel has caught the first salmon of the season at the Bangor Salmon Pool, which tradition rules must be sent to the White House. Eight times his catch has failed to reach a President—and today he wants to know why.

For 50 years Maine folks have been shipping the first Bangor salmon to Washington. Seldom has this tradition been broken, but in Mr. Bissel's case it never has been the rule. To an ardent fisherman like Mr. Bissel this is something of an affront.

From the time that the first salmon is gaffed until it reaches the White House, considerable bickering interludes, according to Mr. Bissel. Usually the lucky angler sells his fish to a private party or to the market. Then, with the best wishes of the donor—who may be mildly interested in political fortune—the fish, wrapped in lettuce leaves and packed in ice, is dispatched express to the capital.

Mr. Bissel sold his fish to a Bangor market at the top price of $3 a pound. The fish weighed 11½ pounds. Mr. Bissel considers his profit satisfactory. But he has wondered, in the past two days, what happened to his catch.

"I don't understand it," said Mr. Bissel. "Such a high price has never been paid in Bangor for salmon before. But my salmon hasn't been sent to President Roosevelt. I don't know where it went.

"I've been on the river every spring for almost 40 years. Out of 300 which I've landed, eight have been the first of the season, but no one has ever wanted mine for a President." But Mr. Bissel won't let such misfortune discourage him from angling on Bangor's famous pool. He will be seen most any spring morning heading his canoe into the famous swift black water just below the Bangor dam, pole in hand, waiting for a strike.

R. I. Starts Work Of Improving Its First State Beach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NARRAGANSETT, R. I., April 11—Grading work at Scarborough Beach has been started by the State Division of Forests, Parks and Parkways and officials hope to have the new beach open for the public in June.

This beach will be the first to be owned and operated by the State. As part of Governor Green's campaign to acquire more parks, forests and beaches for the State, the beach property was purchased last year at an estimated cost of $17,000. It includes 1535 feet of beach between the center of this town and Point Judith. Development and construction of a bathing pavilion is expected to make the total cost to the State about $35,000.

Bathers will leave their clothing in sanitary canvas bags, as is done in many New York beaches, instead of in bath houses. This system will enable the pavilion to care for 4000 persons, according to Col. Thomas J. H. Peirce, chief of the state division in charge of the project.

Parking space for 800 automobiles is planned. Later this area can be extended to accommodate 2000 vehicles.

VOGUE says:

College men with one voice voted "Sport clothes are the smartest thing ever conceived for a pretty girl."

WALK-OVER

PRESENTS:

CAMPUS STYLES

● Give your men a special treat by turning out in our low-heeled, square or round toe sports. This one's the MECCA—Black, Brown, Rust, Blue, White Bucko, and in combinations.

$7.50

Walk-Over Shoe Stores

170 TREMONT STREET 378 WASHINGTON ST. BOSTON

2359 WASHINGTON STREET, ROXBURY

- *Introduced to Boston by Stearns*
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BOSTON

What's Going On In the Arts

Carlos Chávez in Boston

CARLOS CHAVEZ, Mexican composer and conductor, directed the performance of two of his works at the twenty-first Friday concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, given in Symphony Hall, Boston, on the afternoon of April 10. Of these, the "Sinfonia de Antigona" had previously been heard in New York and Philadelphia; the "Sinfonia India" had been presented only over the radio.

Mr. Chávez is a prominent figure in musical life in Mexico, being conductor of the symphony orchestra and director of the conservatory of music in Mexico City. His music has penetrated into the United States. His ballet, "H. P." (horse power), has been given by Mr. Stokowski in Philadelphia. Further interest attaches to Mr. Chávez through his recent appointment to be one of the guest conductors of the New York Philharmonic - Symphony Society next season.

By evidence of the two works heard in Boston, Mr. Chávez is a composer of significance. He insists that both these works are "symphonies"—that is, they are not symphonic poems, not composed to a program. Thus the self-confidence, defiance, heroism and martyrdom of Antigone are expressed by the music as a whole, he explains, not successively. And he is right. The score has an archaic air. Grandiloquence has been avoided. The material is simple but forceful and the construction is tight. The composer is not unaware of modern developments in music, but his writing, while it makes use of the modern vocabulary, has individuality of style, and he has succeeded in evoking the spirit of tragedy.

The "Sinfonia India" is less important and more effective. It is a sort of Mexican "Bolero," not in the sense of being one long crescendo, but in the sense of being sensational music. It is tense, nervous, exciting. Using three Indian melodies, Mr. Chávez has developed them with intricate rhythmic devices and with a tremendous accelerando in each instance. The melodies themselves are not very impressive. They have something of the quality of a blues song. They are repeated with monotonous insistence and brought to a climax with a terrific attack on the senses. Some novel Mexican percussion instruments add to the effectiveness. The work is a *tour de force*, brilliantly pulled off, and it should be a great help to program makers. Its ultimate place will probably be in the library of Pop concerts.

One can hardly form an opinion of a man as a conductor from a performance of his own works alone, but in these Mr. Chávez certainly commanded the enthusiastic co-operation of the orchestra. He conducts without a stick but with the score, uses no unnecessary gestures, and it is evident that he knows his way about an orchestra. He was warmly applauded, and he shared the honors with the players.

The program opened with the "Russian Easter" Overture of Rimsky-Korsakoff, as a seasonal gesture. After Mr. Chávez's pieces, Dr. Koussevitzky returned to lead again Bach's Chaconne in the Casella transcription, which was played two weeks earlier on the last previous program of this series. The repetition was prompted perhaps by the fact that the score is dedicated to Dr. Koussevitzky and the Boston orchestra. It is a strange urge that compels musicians to lay violent hands on the Chaconne. Mr. Casella is a musician and a scholar, but it was not necessary for him to prove it in this way. Besides, the program was long enough without this piece.

The final number was the Brahms B flat Piano Concerto, with Artur Schnabel as soloist. Soloists and orchestra attained to rarefied heights of poetic beauty in this performance.

L. A. S.

New Dance League

FIVE members of the New Dance League of New York danced in all the lustihood of their young powers at the Repertory Theater last night. Their earnest dialectics were sharpened with wit and energized with modern movement—which only now and then brought to mind Fannie Brice's classic "Rewolt" in the latest Follies.

Costumes were the contemporary form-fitting regalia, ringing their changes mainly in color. Music accompaniment consisted of pianos and percussion, with a baritone voice for Sophie Maslow's "Two Songs About Lenin" and a whistling voice for Anna Sokolov's "Ballad (in a popular style)." Curtain and lighting behaved much more amateurishly than the performers, who are all of professional quality. They are former pupils, group members or disciples of either Martha Graham, Doris Humphrey or Charles Weidman.

Bill Matons, the only man among them, reflected, without copying, the master-humorist, Weidman (his chief and teacher) in his second solo of "Today We Live," called "Well-Fed (It Don't Mean a Thing)." The comedy was conveyed by movement. In his first solo of the pair, "Unfed (While Waiting for Relief"), his communication lacked poignance. The pathetic little figure of Jimnie Savo in a straight pantomime of hunger haunted memory, where Mr. Maton's dance-pantomime should have been occupying attention.

"Death of Tradition," done by Jane Dudley, Sophie Maslow and Anna Sokolov, was also made very funny through movement. And Jane Dudley's solo, "Four Middle Class Portraits" was clever in spots. Jane Dudley has a splendid physique and splendid control of it—eloquent in fluid or static moments. Her solo, "In the Life of a Worker," was excellent.

Ruth Shalek of the Contemporary Dance Group, Boston branch of what is practically a national organization, brought to her solo, "Destitution," the truly tragic sense. She is a pupil of Edouard du Buron and held her place more than adequately among the more experienced New York dancers. Her solo was well done and warmly received.

A curious feature was the employ of interludes of silent dancing in the midst of musically equipped numbers. In Miss Shalek's solo, in several others, these bars of silence intensified the action.

The verve and vitality of these young dancers, their sincere attempt at righting social wrongs with the astringent quips of dance, deserve a larger audience than the one that greeted them last evening.

The New Dance League will present a somewhat different program at the Repertory Theater tonight, with Miss Shalek repeating "Destitution."

M. L.

Defendant

By Talbot

Ruth Matteson

Who as Karen André Will Be Placed on Trial for Her Life at the Shubert Theater Tonight and Probably for Many Succeeding Nights. The Title of the Play Is "Night of January 16."

Breaks Reported In Providence Strike Of Produce Drivers

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 11 (AP)—The third day of the strike of 200 produce truck drivers found the dealers claiming breaks in the ranks of the strikers, with several men returned to their jobs.

Robert N. Fiske, spokesman for the dealers, who yesterday said they would fight to the finish in resisting demands of strikers for a closed shop, more money and fewer hours, said early today that some of the strikers were returning to their jobs.

Police prepared to convoy trucks of the affected companies again to assure movement of perishable produce and to protect substitute drivers and the trucks.

With all trucks under police convey, violence, which flared Thursday and early yesterday, had subsided. Roderick C. McGarry, secretary of the Truck Drivers' Union here, disavowed any participation in violence by the strikers. He said they had been instructed to confine their activities to picketing.

Training of Youth By CCC Is Praised

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 11 (AP)—The members of the Lions Club were told by Capt. Clarence D. Barker, commander of the 102d CCC camp at Plymouth, not to hesitate to employ CCC boys with honorable discharges.

"The social effect created by the CCC in youths," he said, "is the most important factor in the entire program. The camps have developed outstanding qualities in hundreds of youths. More than 60 per cent of the boys at the Plymouth Camp have voluntarily taken up night schooling, anxious to better themselves in the business world."

Flood Control Turns to Interstate Program

Cross to Call New England Conference to Tackle Problem

Plans to Zone River

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., April 11—An interstate conference to formulate a Connecticut River flood control program will be called in the near future by Gov. Wilbur L. Cross.

In a letter to the Connecticut Society of Professional Engineers, Governor Cross yesterday revealed his program. "Only an extensive plan will solve this flood control problem," he wrote. "It is my intention to arrange for a conference between New England representatives very soon."

Unified Control Planned

Thus did the Governor respond to a flood control program placed before him recently by the Professional Engineers. It proposed that the State and Federal Governments set up a unified engineering control for each drainage area, each reporting to a central co-ordinating area.

Although Governor Cross's action is lauded throughout the State, the time of ultimate solution of the Connecticut River flood control problem is viewed here as two to three years away, at a minimum. Therefore the State has divided its program.

To Zone River Channel

Within its borders the State will zone and clear the Connecticut's channel. Meanwhile, steps will be taken to insure the construction of storage reservoirs in Vermont and New Hampshire.

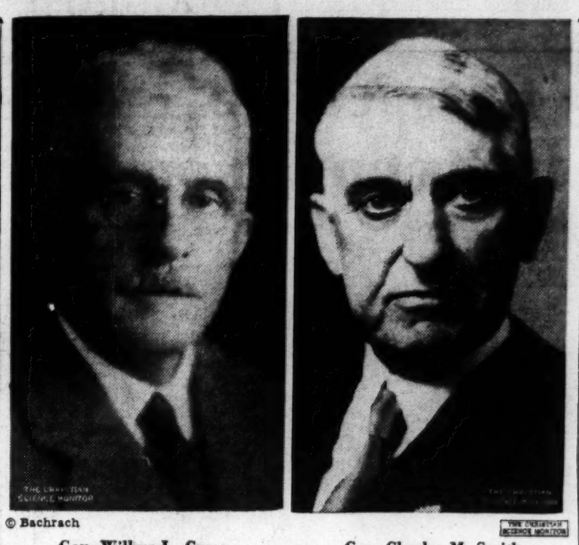
Zoning and clearing of the river in the State will receive immediate attention if suggestions made two days ago by the State Planning Board are followed out. In the form of a report, the recommendations were sent to Governor Cross by F. Perry Close, director of the board.

Immediate Program

The specific "immediate" program is as follows:

1. Flood control is a regional problem and should be an integrated part of a co-ordinated scheme for the entire valley.

2. Towns and cities that have planning and zoning regulations should immediately modify them, when necessary, to preserve the flood channel.



© Bachrach

Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut — Gov. Charles M. Smith of Vermont

They Study New England Flood Problems

3. Plan for the use of devastated areas to provide parkways.

4. Zone to protect areas that should not be built upon or which should be assigned to definite level in co-ordination with flood control measures.

Condemnation Power

5. The forced condemnation of certain buildings makes available an opportunity to widen and extend streets.

If such a program is followed out along the river in Connecticut, Mr. Close declared, the channel can be cleared this year and the possibility of further damage similar to that of 1936 partially eliminated.

Zoning the river, or clearing the river's flood channel, simply means that city governments designate how near the river bank buildings can be erected. With no statewide authority to do this, the planning board has prepared its recommendations to the towns, who are asked to act.

Careful Study Needed

"At this time," Mr. Close said, "careful planning should be given to each step of reconstruction. The maximum use should be made of existing plans to reduce flood property damage. During the past 300 years, the flood channel of the Connecticut River has been gradually encroached upon. Within the State our immediate problem is the clearing or zoning of that channel."

The planning board is not proposing to tear down buildings now near the flood channel, such as Hartford's east side business district, but it does suggest that large tracts of land along the banks, such as meadow land, should be zoned and construction prohibited.

Storage Reservoirs Sought

While Connecticut tackles this immediate problem, Director Close pointed out, the termination of floods through the great storage reservoirs in the Green Mountains will be sought.

At the Washington conference on April 15, when the whole question of flood control in New England will be laid on the table before congressmen, army engineers and planning experts, Connecticut will be represented.

Continuing his outline of the problems ahead, Mr. Close stated: "It is apparent that the Federal Government now recognizes the necessity for financing the entire cost of the 10 preliminary dams in Vermont as the initial flood control plan.

"Connecticut should follow up this development by the establishment of interstate compacts to guarantee the continuous operation and maintenance of these storage reservoirs."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**'The Monitor Views the News'**	"Blue Room Echoes": string	Brooklyn Lutheran Choir	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:15	NBC concert pianist	orchestra; soloists	Thomas Broadhurst, stories	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:30	"Treasure Trails": sketch	Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten:	Jack Onslow's Baseball School	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:45	Ruth and Moss, songs	children's program	Business Bureau sketch	Hits and Encores: talks; music
6:00	News; Supper Show; talk	News; Jack Ingersoll	Yankee News Service	**Frederic William Wile, talk**
6:15	Captain Tim's Story	Thurn's Bavarian Orchestra	"News of Youth"	Ray Jones, soloist
6:30	News; speaker; sports briefs	Russell Byrd, songs; talk	Musical Moments; recorded	Report; Al Roth's Orchestra
6:45	O'Leary's Irish Minstrels	Sports Review, Jay Wesley	Rendezvous; interview	Gertrude Niesen, songs
7:00	Jesters; quartet; soloist	NBC concert orchestra	**"Family on Tour": Frank**	Yankee News Service
7:15	Lewis Moonlight Hawaiians	**Human Side of the News**	**Parker; comedy; orchestra**	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30	Message of Israel: speeches	**Baseball Roundup: relays from**	Bruna Castagna, contralto;	Getting the News, 'Tip' O'Neill
7:45	by rabbis; choir; music	**league cities; speakers**	concert orchestra	**"Boy From Ireland": organ**
8:00	**Henri Deering, pianist**	**Your Hit Parade: Hoff's**	**"Ziegfeld Follies of the Air":**	Ben Bernie's Orchestra
8:15	**Boston Symphony Orchestra,**	**Orchestra; Loretta Lee;**	**Fannie Brice; Benny Fields;**	Ben Bernie's Orchestra
8:30	**Carlos Chavez, guest con-**	**Stuart Allen; Frimm Sisters**	**Patti Chapin; Ann Pennington;**	"Let's Go to the Music Hall":
8:45	**ductor, with Serge Kous-**	**and Rhythm Kings, trios**	**Goodman's Orchestra**	variety program
9:00	**sevitzky, conductor**	**Rubinoff and his Violin; Vir-**	**Nino Martini, tenor; chorus;**	Al Kavelin's Orchestra
9:15	Armchair Quartet	**ginia Rea and Jan Peerce**	**Andre Kostelanetz Orch.**	Ted Weems's Orchestra
9:30	National Barn Dance: Henry	**Chateau: Smith Ballew; Ed-**	**Minute Men: discussion of**	"Sweet Music"; soloists; pop-
9:45	Burr; Verne; Lee and	**ward G. Robinson; Victor**	**current topics**	ular orchestra
10:00	Mary; Hoosier Hot Shots;	**Moore; Alice Faye; Frank**	"Salon Moderne": orchestra,	Charioteers: quartet
10:15	Tune Twisters; soloists	**Lubin; Carl Knowles; orch.**	Spotlight Revue	Yankee News Service
10:30	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	**George Olsen's Orchestra; Joe**	"Jury room" deliberations	'New Deal-Campaign Message,'
10:45	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	**Penner; Ethel Shutta**	from Shubert Theater play	Senator Daniel O. Hastings
11:00	Reports; news; Rhythm	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Nick Lucas's Orchestra
11:15	Makers: dance music	Sports review; musical turns.	"Red" Thompkins's Orchestra	Nick Lucas's Orchestra
11:30	Glen Gray and his Casa	Charles Dornberger and his	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra
11:45	Loma Orchestra	dance orchestra; soloist	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

Mother Church Radiocast

10:25 WORL (920kc), Chimes and regular morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Radiocast

Shortwave

4:15 W1XAL (11.79mc), Studio devotional program, auspices of Committee on Publication: talk on Christian Science; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy; music.

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	American Pageant of Youth;	Service from Tirinity Church	Salt Lake City choir and	"Freilicher Katzen": Jewish
12:15	Johnny Johnson's Orch.	in Boston	organ recital	dramtic sketch
12:30	**Radio City Symphony Orch-**	New York Easter Parade	"Romany Trail": gypsy orch.	"The Courts of Justice": dra-
12:45	**estra concert: chorus of**	"Road to Romany": gypsy	**News relay from London**	matic sketch
1:00	**75 voices; Edwina Eustis,**	orchestra; soloists	Religious period with speak-	Italian string music and in-
1:15	**contralto; ensemble**	Phil Saltman's Piano Club	ers: soloists; organ	strumental soloists
1:30	National Youth Conference:	Fiske Jubilee Singers	Question Box period	Italian Serenaders: soloists
1:45	Dr. Daniel A. Poling; music	Talk by Marie Hall	Yankee News Service	and typical orchestra
2:00	**Magic Key: Philadelphia**	Strickland's Easter Cantata;	"St. Louis Blues"; soloists;	"Cafe Continental": gypsy
2:15	**Orchestra, Leopold Sto-**	Richard Liebert, organist	popular orchestra	orchestra; soloists
2:30	**kowski, conductor; from**	**"Peter Absolute": Erie Canal**	Jose Manzanares and his	Walter Kidder, baritone;
2:45	**Academy of Music, Phila.**	**dramatic sketch**	South American Orchestra	Francis Cronin, organist
3:00	"Your English"; sketch	Harry Reser and his Eskimos;	"Glimpses of Grand Opera";	**New York Philharmonic-Sym-**
3:15	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	soloists; specialties	recorded program	**phony Orchestra, Hans**
3:30	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	Ed Younger's Mountaineers	"Band Parade"; recording	**Lange, conductor; Mishel**
3:45	Henri Deering, pianist	with Frances Adair	Song Pictures: Terry O'Toole	**Piastro, violin soloist;**
4:00	National Vespers: Dr. Harry	"The Widow's Son"; dramatic	Special program with	**Lawrence Gilman, program**
4:15	Emerson Fosdick; quartet.	sketch; Lucille LaVerne	speaker, chorus and organ	**commentator; Goldmark's**
4:30	"Senator Fishface and Pro-	Noble Cain and his Chicago	recital	**Violin Concerto; Dvořák's**
4:45	fessor Piggabottle"; variety	a capella choir	Donald Van Wart, pianist	**"New World" Symphony**
5:00	Tom Terriss, narrator; Korn-	**Pop Concert: orchestra,**	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	"Melodiana"; Bernice Claire
5:15	ienko's Oriental Orchestra	**Walter Logan, conductor**	Cosmopolitans; quintet	and Oliver Smith; orchestra
5:30	Talk, Malcolm LaPrade	"Words and Music"; recital	Fraternity House Party; re-	**Julia Sanderson and Frank**
5:45	Moody Institute Singers	"Fireside Fantasies"	corded program	**Crumit; trio; orchestra**
6:00	Evening Radio Journal	Religious period from New	National Amateur Hour: so-	Hour of Charm: all-girl en-
6:15	"Makers of History"; sketch	York: speakers; music	loists; orchestra	semble, Phil Spitalny, dir.
6:30	"Treasure Island"; soloists	News: "Musical Turns"	Yankee News Service	"Smiling Ed" McConnell
6:45	and popular orchestra	Garden talk	All-Star Revue: variety	The Voice of Experience
7:00	**Jack Benny; Kenny Baker;**	"K-7"; secret service dra-	Eddie Cantor; Lloyd Lewis,	Evening service from Tre-
7:15	**Johnny Green's Orchestra,**	matic sketch: music	prize winner; orchestra	mont Temple Baptist
7:30	Robert L. "Believe It or Not"	Fireside recital: Willie Morris,	Phil Baker, comedian; Hal	Church: sermon by the Rev.
7:45	Ripley; soloist; orchestra	sop.; Sigurd Nilsen, bass	Kemp's Orchestra	C. Gordon Brownville,
8:00	"The Melody Lingers On";	**Major Bowes's Amateur Hour**	"The World Dances"; Lud	pastor; music by staff and
8:15	Leo Spitalny's Orchestra;	**Major Bowes's Amateur Hour**	Gluskin's Orchestra; soloists	senior choir; organ
8:30	vocal soloists; Norsemen	**Major Bowes's Amateur Hour**	Special program from net-	Pancho and his orchestra
8:45	Quartet; girls' trio	**Major Bowes's Amateur Hour**	work; speakers	Pancho and his orchestra
9:00	Jack Hylton and his Conti-	Manhatan Merry-Go-Round:	**Symphony Orchestra and**	Ben Bernie's Orchestra
9:15	**nental Revue; soloists**	soloists; trio; orchestra	**mixed chorus; Victor Kolar,**	Yankee News Service
9:30	Walter Winchell, columnist	**American Album of Familiar**	**conductor; Frederick Jagel,**	"Snapshots"; Orpheus Chorus
9:45	**Paul Whiteman's Musical**	**Music: soloists; orchestra**	**tenor; speaker**	Upton Close commentator
10:00	**Varieties: St. Paul Choris-**	Symphony Orchestra, Erno	The Marriage Clinic: sketch	"The Half-Pint Flask," net-
10:15	**ters; soloists; quartet**	Rapee, conductor; Lily Pons,	with France: McDonald	work dramatic sketch
10:30	Ballet Russe, from Metro-	soprano; 1200-voice choir;	Freddie Rich's Penthouse	Phil Harris's Orchestra
10:45	politan Opera House; talk	speaker	Party; variety program	Phil Harris's Orchestra

Monday's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Navy Band concert.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National farm and Home Hour: Future Farmers of America program; speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," by direct wire from Monitor studio.

2:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), American Educational Forum.

2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), World Narcotic Defense Association talks.

3:15 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Easter Egg-Rolling Contest," Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," by direct wire from Monitor studio.

5:15 WBZ, Recordings of Philadelphia Orchestra.

6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

6:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Army Band concert.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Fibber McGee and Molly"; comedy sketch; Marcelli's Orchestra.

8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Hammerstein's Music Hall: Ted Hammerstein; Lucy Laughlin; Lasy Dan.

8:30 WEEI (WEAF — National), Nelson Eddy, baritone; Margaret Speaks, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; Howard Price, tenor; Romany Singers.

9:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Radio Theater: Fay Wray and Lee Tracy in "Shore Leave."

9:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Eddy Brown, violinist; orchestra.

9:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Sigmund Romberg; Lionel Barrymore; concert orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Lullaby Lady; male quartet; concert orch.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), University of Wisconsin Alumni Association program: speakers; band and glee club.

10:30 WEEI (WEAF — National), WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Address, President Roosevelt, before Young Democrat Clubs of Maryland.

11:30 WNAC (WOR—Mutual), Jack Hylton's Orchestra; soloists.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

Moran's Decision To Quit House Has Maine in Muddle

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 11 (AP)—Maine Democrats found themselves today, only nine days before the time limit for filing nomination papers, without a candidate for one of three national House seats.

Withdrawal by Representative Edward C. Moran of his candidacy for Second District renomination created the situation, believed unprecedented.

Speculation over who would step into the breach was rife. Among those mentioned were State Chairman Fred H. Lancaster of Auburn; Dr. Robert J. Wiseman, former Lewiston Mayor, and Charles M. Richardson, former Mayor of Rockland, Representative Moran's home town.

The Moran announcement in Washington yesterday was a shock to party chieftains because it followed by only two days Gov. Louis J. Brann's decision to seek the Senate nomination in place of F. Harold Dubord, who agreed to run for Governor.

Representative Moran, nearing the end of his second congressional term, declined to give a reason for withdrawing.

His statement merely said: "Circumstances have recently arisen which cause me to announce that I will not be a candidate . . ."

The party rank and file was puzzled, recalling Representative Moran's harmony plea at the recent state convention, in which he said the party needed Governor Brann, then hesitant about running for anything, at its helm.

Representative Moran always has been an ardent New Dealer, and until recently the Roosevelt spokesman in the State, whereas Governor Brann admittedly has been opposed to some of the Administration's acts.

Regional Compacts Favored in Vermont Instead of 'TVA' Proposal

Ten Reservoirs Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 11—Any solution of the gigantic flood control problem in New England must be reached by one of two channels: Federal authority or interstate compacts.

While Gov. Charles M. Smith ponders today which course to follow, it is the consensus of opinion here that the channel of interstate compacts is preferable.

Action Is Delayed

The Governor has been requested by the State Planning Board to appoint a committee to negotiate with committees from other states on the problem of controlling the Connecticut River. No immediate action by the Governor is looked for.

In Washington, on April 15, a congressional hearing will be held on flood control of New England streams. At that conference, it is expected, the first concrete lineup of many proposals for control will be selected. And the results, it is said, will spur Governor Smith to outline Vermont's future course.

Ten Reservoirs Urged

Ten reservoirs proposed by army engineers, which would cost about $10,000,000, are favored. Vermonters—appreciating only too well the terrors of a river on rampage—are eager to see the Connecticut controlled, and soon.

Vermont looks with little favor on the proposal of a Federal Authority program, described by some as a baby TVA. A state more inherently independent, perhaps, than any other in the nation, Vermont naturally shrinks from any serious suggestion of Washington domination.

U. S. Aid Essential

Yet Vermont full well appreciates that federal money must finance the huge project. And so the interstate compact idea has become generally accepted by the public. In New Hampshire and Connecticut, legislative provisions have already been made for interstate action on flood control. Massachusetts is considering a similar measure. While Governor Smith has not indicated his next step, it is believed that he has no alternative but to name an interstate commission.

At this date no one has any idea how long a period must ensue before storage dams can be built. Indications point to a period of many months, possibly several years, before the states will be ready for action.

Two Major Problems

There are two questions, according to Dana Doten, director of the State Planning Board, which are troubling Vermonters. First, who is to pay land damages for the storage reservoirs, estimated at $3,000,000? It is felt that Vermont should not bear this expense; that Massachusetts and Connecticut to benefit most by the reservoirs, should pay that item. Second, can Vermont spare this land, to be used as a water basin, at any price?

The reservoirs proposed by army engineers will submerge some of the most useful land in the State, according to Ralph E. Flanders of Springfield. Bridgewater Corners, he said, will be flooded off the map by the proposed dam on the Ottauquechee River. Property damage there is estimated at $200,000. Therefore the State feels that most careful studies of the reservoir proposals must be made before action is taken.

Soil Erosion Issue

Soil erosion is another subject much under discussion. According to the Massachusetts State College agronomists, in the recent flood $50,000 worth of fertilizer materials and 40,000,000 pounds of soil were washed down the Connecticut hourly.

Referring to these estimates, the Burlington Free Press recently made the following editorial comment:

"That statement should be of great interest to Vermonters, because it is probable that much of the soil came from the hills of Vermont and that it is rich, fertile soil which will be greatly missed by the owners of land who have lost it. We have not so much rich soil in Vermont that we can offer to contribute such large quantities of it to Massachusetts and Connecticut, and the people of those states are not anxious to have it, at least not in the way the received it in the floods."

Interstate Compacts

No one is ready today to publicly outline what system may be established. As hazily outlined by planning experts, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut must establish an interstate Connecticut River commission. First this body must levy land damages equitably. Next agreement of high and low flow must be reached. Finally a federal appropriation, possibly matched by an interstate allotment, must be secured.

The only definite understanding which the states have yet reached is that flood control is essential. Plans are drawn. Next comes legislative action, what accomplishments may follow are today matters of pure conjecture.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Shortwave

Ohio

Cincinnati—Sundays, April 26 and July 5, 8:30 a. m.; W8XAL, 6.06mc.

Quoddy Executive Refuses to Act As Collection Agent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTPORT, Maine, April 11—Capt. Donald Leehy, chief of the administrative division in the construction of the Quoddy tidal power project, announces that his office cannot be used as a collection agency for outside merchants who have sold goods to Quoddy employees on credit and are having difficulty in getting their money.

"The administrative office," said Captain Leehy, "cannot and will not make an effort to deduct from pay checks or bring pressure against an individual to force him to pay."

In speaking of the civil service status, he said that "a definite record of failure to meet just obligations or conduct that brings discredit on the Government" would result in means being used to remove any person from the service. He added that merchants should use caution in transactions and investigate each individual case in order to better understand the needs and financial resources of those who may ask for credit.

The present situation is due to the fact that many merchants have given credit to those who were financially unable by reason of their monthly earnings to purchase articles of luxury. Now the merchants are asking the Government to aid them in collection of the bills by attaching a part of the pay check, but it can't be done.

Pageant Director For Tercentenary Of Springfield Resigns

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 11 (AP)—An inharmonious note was sounded yesterday in the elaborate preparations for the celebration of the tercentenary of the settlement of Springfield next month when Harry A. Wright, historical director, resigned.

His message of resignation said, "While I continue to freely offer my knowledge, I must decline to be put in a position where I might be held responsible for the weird tales which, in the name of history, the committee is sponsoring."

Mr. Wright has devoted some 40 years to an intensive study of Springfield history and his reason for accepting appointment as historical director was to give the benefit of his research and bring about a new and correct appreciation of past developments.

He has been particularly interested in giving the school children an accurate picture of the city's past and feels that his efforts along this line have been placed in the discard by the perpetuation of historical inaccuracies by the committee.

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Five Major Airlines Join to Build Standard Type Transport Plane

Super airliner to carry 40 passengers to be developed at cost of $500,000—Test flights scheduled for 1937, with giant craft ready for regular service by 1938—Action hailed as forward step in aviation history

Aviation apparently has emerged from individual initiative into collective initiative with the recent news that five of the major airlines in the United States have joined forces in the building of a new type transport plane which will give them all identical problems of maintenance and flight control to work out.

Standardization, therefore, possibly the last thing in the popular mind that could have come into such a seemingly prima donna business as aviation, has been forced upon airline operators by the logical order of development.

Will Cost $500,000

The new plane which is to be pioneered by Douglas, at a cost of $500,000 for the first plane and from $200,000 to $300,000 for subsequent models, will be a superairliner, which will accommodate 40 passengers.

The plane is expected to be ready for tests in 1937 and possibly in operation on the airlines by 1938. American Air Lines, Eastern Air Lines, United Air Lines, Transcontinental & Western Air, and Pan America Airways are the five companies which have joined their experience to build this possible airliner of the future.

Visualize a plane with a wing spread of 140 feet, more than twice the wing spread of the present type, a weight of 25 tons, or equal to the transpacific flying boats, a height of 20 feet, which will require the alteration of nearly every airline hangar door in the United States, and an interior cabin 40 feet long, 10 feet wide, fitted with 20 berths—and you have a general description of the specifications of this new land liner.

230 Miles an Hour Speed

The new Douglas plane will have a top speed of 230 miles an hour and a cruising speed of 193 miles an hour which is not much more than the speed of present transports. It will be powered by four 1000-horsepower engines throbbing on the leading edge of its giant wing. These super-engines are but a recent development of the aircraft motor manufacturers.

This new plane, though not much faster than today's craft, is expected to create an actual coast-to-coast run of about 13 hours.

The method by which the air lines in the United States reached this phase of development is a fascinating chapter in the history of aviation. In the earlier days of air mail, passenger and express operation, operators, lacking experience, interpreted their problems by building airplanes to meet their particular problems. If they were particularly good the rest of the industry had to follow suit to keep in the competition.

Solving a Major Problem

Eventually came the Boeing transport plane design which probably set the design trend of today. But not until the first Douglas burst upon aviation did the Boeing design have a real competitor. At this point it was seen by the major operators that obsolescence, which has always been a major factor in airline deficits, would be accelerated if each operator continually brought out slightly better, bigger or quieter ships to hold the lead until competitors caught up with each advancement.

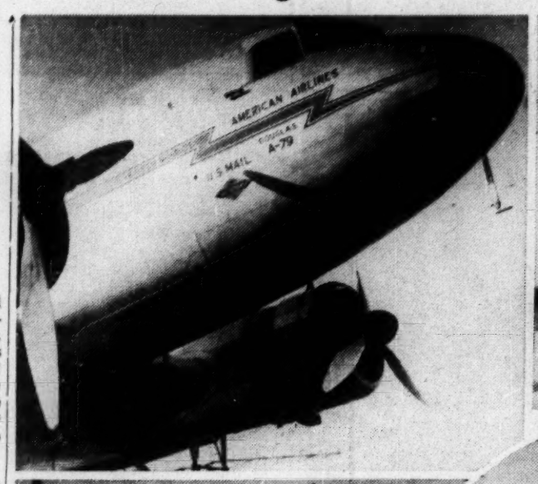
Then it was realized that the cost of developing larger and more comfortable ships would fall heavily upon any single operator trying to pioneer such a design. Surveying the air passenger business, which is getting better all the time, and the rather uncertain airmail rates, five major operators decided to resolve their common experience in a single plane. The new Douglas was the result of this combination.

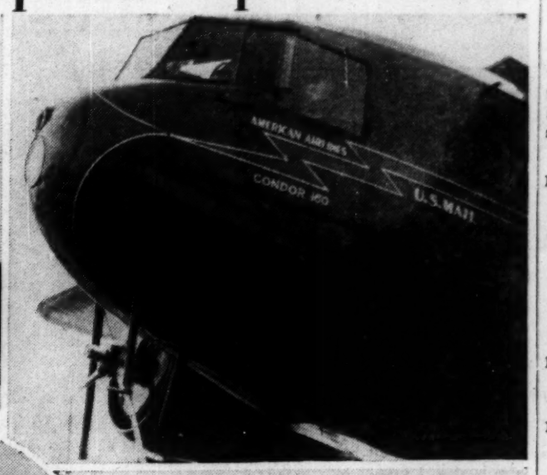
Standardization Noted

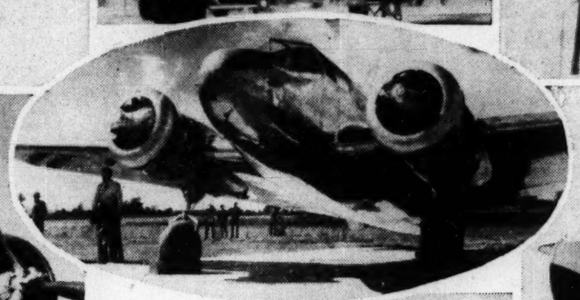
It is interesting to note the trend toward standardization of plane design which had occurred before the major operators joined forces. By glancing at the pictures above it will be noted that the Douglas and Boeing designs are very close to each other.

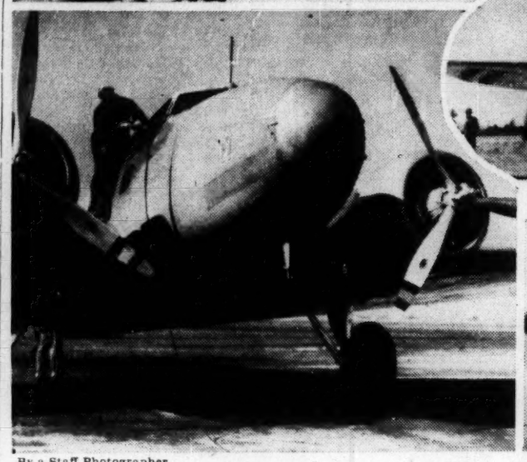
The Electra design is also the same except for the tail surfaces. Even in the design of the Condor land transport and the hull of the Sikorsky amphibion is seen the approximation of shape due to the fundamental streamlined design.

In the Vultee and Stinson designs shown, which are typical feeder route planes, standardization has been accomplished by the recent Department of Commerce request for development of planes for feeder routes. Eventually, of course, all planes in transport work will be at least twin-engined due to the bureau's constant efforts to reduce air accidents caused by power failure.









By a Staff Photographer

Modern Transport Planes

Above—Douglas 14-Passenger Twin-Engine Transport Plane. Below—The Boeing 10-Passenger Transport Plane, Type 247D

For Travel by Air

Above—An Eight-Passenger Vultee. Center—A 10-Passenger Electra. Below—The Eight-Passenger Low-Wing Tri-Motored Stinson

For Distance Flying

Above—Curtiss Condor Used for Sleeper Service and Transcontinental Flights. Below—A 16-Passenger Sikorsky S43 Amphibion Able to Operate Both Over Land and Water

Skiing Conditions Reported Ideal For Tuckerman's Ravine

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 11 (AP)—Easter in the snow-covered White Mountains attracted hundreds of winter sports fans today.

Skiing conditions were ideal in Tuckerman's Ravine and Gulf of Slides as a result of storms for the past eight days.

Henry C. Waldo of the White Mountain National Forest service said 500 were expected here today and an additional 500 on Sunday.

Mr. Waldo reported special trains from New York brought approximately 300 skiers to North Conway and Intervale yesterday.

The forest service installed red flashes to guide skiers on the slides because of a heavy fog.

Ware to Press For Bridge Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARE, Mass., April 11—Town officials have decided to put a little pressure on state officials who have indicated that state aid will not be forthcoming to repair the South Street Bridge, weakened by the flood.

Highway Surveyor Alfred H. Pigeon, who has been notified that the State's $2,000,000 repair fund will be allocated only to state highways and state bridges, decided today to close the South Street Bridge to heavy traffic. Passes will be required to permit the movement of heavy vehicles across it.

And inasmuch as the bridge is the only direct route for travel east and west through the town, it is highly probable, the selectmen believe, that the State will do something about repairing it.

Pastors Demand Vote on Dog Racing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WEST SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 11—Pastors of West Springfield churches urge all interested in the civic welfare of western Massachusetts to demand of the Legislature at once that it shall not eliminate the referendum this fall on dog racing.

The pastors also ask all interested to join in a protest against continuance of dog racing in this area at a hearing to be held in the West Springfield Senior High School by the State Racing Commission Thursday night.

Safety Director Fined On Charge of Speeding

PITCHBURG, Mass., April 11 (AP)—Peter H. Webster, a safety director in Peterboro, N. H., has enriched the court coffer $5. He was fined that amount for speeding.

Police said he drove by an intersection at 35 miles an hour and that his machine was one of three abreast at the time.

Place in Congress Sought by Loser Of Mayoralty Battle

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 11 (AP)—Dr. Robert J. Wiseman, nine times Mayor of Lewiston, who was defeated in the primary preceding the recent city election, announced his candidacy today for the Democratic nomination for United States Representative in the Second Maine District.

Edward C. Moran Jr., the incumbent, had announced the withdrawal of his candidacy for renomination, leaving Maine Democrats without a candidate for one of the three national House seats.

Besides Dr. Wiseman, State Chairman Fred H. Lancaster of Auburn, and Charles M. Richardson, former Mayor of Rockland, Mr. Moran's home town, were mentioned as possible candidates.

Longmeadow Cuts $1 From Tax Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONGMEADOW, Mass., April 11—Longmeadow announced its tax rate today as $28 on a $1000 valuation, a reduction of $1 from last year's rate. The reduction was made possible almost entirely by the construction of new houses, 20 having been erected in the town during the year. The increase in valuation was $127,013.

The town, which has much meadow land bordering the Connecticut River, escaped flood damage as the result of the wisdom of the early settlers. The first comers to Longmeadow settled in the low meadows and were flooded out their first spring. They promptly moved to the higher lands and the development of the town through the years centered in the lands well above the river.

60,000 Nuisance Trees Cut Down in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUTLAND, Vt., April 11—About 60,000 worthless apple and thorn apple trees together with other worthless trees and shrubs that are potential spreaders of tree pests have been destroyed in Vermont since last May by VERA and WPA crews, Harold L. Bailey, entomologist for the State Department of Agriculture, reported yesterday at the Vermont Apple Growers' Conference, here.

The eradication of nuisance trees has been carried on in Rutland, Windham, Windsor, Addison, and Chittenden counties, Mr. Bailey said.

Boy Plods 7 Miles a Day Through Snow to School

NORTH TROY, Vt., April 11 (AP)—The laurel wreath for ambition should go to Andrew Thomas, a student at Derby Academy.

Over a period of two months during the last winter Andrew traveled seven miles a day on snowshoes to attend school. Deep snow made automobile transportation impossible.

Boston Port Seeks Discrimination End

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—Massachusetts and the Boston Port Authority asked the shipping board bureau yesterday to reopen the so-called Colombian coffee cases for further evidence in opposition to designation of New York as the only North Atlantic terminal port of the Colombian Steamship Conference.

Walter M. McCoubrey, commerce counsel of the Boston Port Authority, said the steamship conference required additional freight payments on shipments to ports other than New York.

He added that the Boston Port Authority would fight the "monopolistic action of the Grace, United Fruit and Colombian Lines in endeavoring to confine the movement of all coffee that would normally move through all the north Atlantic ports to the New York port alone."

Mechanical Defect Halts Run of Streamlined Train

WEST MANSFIELD, Mass., April 11 (AP)—The Comet, the New Haven Railroad's streamlined train, was stalled here last night. The train came to a sudden stop at 7 p. m. when the brakes froze against the wheels because of some defect in the air apparatus. Passengers were delayed but 10 minutes. They were transferred to an express, which was brought to a halt opposite the stalled train.

Indictment Returned In Drug Company Robbery

George Romano, alias Garguillo, of [illegible] yesterday by the Suffolk County Grand Jury, for the armed robbery of $18,540 from the United Drug Company on Jan. 23. The indictment included a charge of assault and battery on Paul V. Weden, treasurer of United Drug. Romano will be arraigned in Superior Court next week.

Mills to Hum Again Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST BROOKFIELD, Mass, April 11—The medley of noises from hammers and saws at work in the long idle Daniels Mill properties here is pure harmony to residents who now have renewed hope of resumption of industry here. Sanderson Nichols Associates, Inc., of New York, has acquired the property and work is now under way installing two new floors in the main mill building. Within two weeks operations will be resumed.

Noma Electric Net Up Sharply

Noma Electric Corporation and subsidiaries report for the year ended Feb. 29 a net profit after depreciation, amortization, federal and Canadian income taxes and other charges totaling $160,843, equal to 81 cents a share on 221,532 shares of capital stock, compared with $48,093, or 21 cents a share, in the previous year.

Power Companies List Flood Losses As Totalling $656,000

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 11 (AP)—Losses in revenue and flood damage to four western Massachusetts power companies totaled $656,000, according to estimates released today.

The brunt of the damage fell upon the United Electric Light Company of this city, which lost $68,000 in revenue and $356,000 in property. Figures for the other companies, all members of the same utility, are as follows:

Turners Fall Power and Electric Company (generating) station revenue, $64,0000; property, $124,000.

Western Massachusetts Electric Company, serving Hatfield, Hadley, Greenfield and Deerfield, property, $30,000; revenue, $7000.

Quinnehtuk Company (generating station) property, $5000; revenue, $2000.

Total property losses amounted to $515,000, revenue to $141,000.

Conciliator Reports End of Strike Near

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 11 (AP)—Settlement of the strike of 1650 mill workers at the Grosvenordale, Conn., mill is expected early next week, James C. Bernard of the conciliation bureau of the United States Department of Labor said here last night.

Mr. Bernard said he understood differences about a pay cut had been ironed out. He plans to return to Grosvenordale Monday, he said. The strike was called last Monday.

Behind the Microphones

"Skimming the cream" off the week-end schedule of radio entertainment, listeners might find themselves confronted with a selection somewhat as follows:

Saturday

Baseball Roundup for 1936, WEEI, 7:30 p. m., consisting of pickups in all the big league baseball cities of talks by managers and players, prefaced by talks by Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, commissioner of baseball; Ford Frick, president of the National League, and William Harridge, president of the American League.

Dr. Francis E. Townsend, founder of an old-age pension plan, replaying to critics of his plan, WMEX, 7:30 p. m.

Bruns Castagne, contralto, and concert orchestra, in program of opera arias and songs, WNAC, 7:30 p. m.

Ziegfeld Follies of the Air, WNAC, 8 p. m., with Ann Pennington, Fannie Brice, Benny Fields, soloists and orchestra.

Boston Symphony Orchestra, WBZ, 8:15 p. m., with Carlos Chavez, Mexican composer, as conductor of his own compositions, "Sinfonia de Antigona" and "Sinfonia India." Serge Koussevitzky to conduct items by Scarlatti and Vivaldi.

Appearances of Edward G. Robinson, Victor Moore, Alice Faye, with Smith Ballew as master of ceremonies, in Chateau period, WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Address, "A New Deal Campaign Message," Senator Daniel O. Hastings of Delaware, WAAB, 10:30 p. m.

Pickup of deliberations of jury in play at Shubert Theater, Boston, WNAC, 10:30 p. m.

Sunday

Special Easter morning concert by Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, WNAC, 9:15 a. m.

Beethoven Sonatas in E Flat Major and E Minor, played by Alexander Semmler, pianist, WNAC, 10:35 a. m.

Radio City Symphony Orchestra, with boys' choir, in program appropriate to day, WBZ, 12:30 p. m.

Description of Easter parade on Fifth Avenue, WEEI, 12:30 p. m., by George Hicks, NBC announcer, who will have small transmitter concealed in his silk "topper."

Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski conducting, to play entire Magic Key period, WBZ, 2 p. m., previous to departure on transcontinental tour. Program of holiday music.

New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Hans Lange conductor, with Mishel Piastro, violinist, in holiday program. Features, Goldmark's Concerto in A Minor for Violin, and Dvořák's "New World" or Symphony No. 5 in E Minor; WAAB, 3 p. m.

Lloyd Lewis, 17-year-old Missouri schoolboy, winner of Eddie Cantor's $5000 peace scholarship competition, will talk, on Cantor program, WNAC, 7 p. m.

Lincoln Ellsworth, antarctic explorer, guest of Robert Ripley, WBZ, 7:30 p. m.

Sunday Evening Hour, WNAC, 9 p. m., with Frederick Jagel, tenor, and symphony orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor. Oratorio and opera arias to be sung by Mr. Jagel in first portion of concert, followed by three songs for second group.

Paul Whiteman's Musical Varieties, WBZ, 9:45 p. m., to feature St. Paul Choristers of Brooklyn, with regular features, with Ramona, Bob Lawrence, King's Men, Swing Trio and others.

Lily Pons, soprano, with Symphony Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor, WEEI, 10 p. m., to sing an aria from Mozart's "The Magic Flute," two popular coloratura arias and religious song. General Motors Chorus of 1200 voices to sing several popular songs.

Ballet Russe, from Metropolitan Opera House, WBZ, 10:30 p. m., in several Russian items and work from Brahm's Fourth Symphony. Talk by John Martin, New York dance critic.

Peggy Wood, actress, to do scene from Shaw's "Candida," by special permission of author, in "Penthouse Party," WNAC, 10:30 p. m.

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Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Europa	April 14	Cherbourg	April 20	Apr. 14, 1:00 pm	Apr. 14, 8:00 pm
Aquitania	April 15	Cherbourg	April 22	Apr. 15, 1:00 pm	Apr. 15, 8:00 pm
Amer. Trader	April 17	Plymouth	April 26	Apr. 16, 8:00 pm	Apr. 17, 8:00 am
Lafayette	April 18	Plymouth	April 26	Apr. 17, 8:00 pm	Apr. 18, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Manulani	San Francisco,	April 22	Apr. 17, 4:00 pm	Apr. 17, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco,	April 28	Apr. 23, 4:00 pm	Apr. 23, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro,	April 30	Apr. 25, 4:00 pm	Apr. 25, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President Coolidge	San Francisco,	April 18	Apr. 13, 4:00 pm	Apr. 13, 7:30 pm

*Australia must be specially addressed.

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Now his home work is done easier and quicker than before—he has more time for play—and his school marks are better.

Don't wait until your children lag in their home studies. Help to prevent it now with better lighting. This means *plenty* of light, well shaded, free from glare, especially when reading, studying, or sewing is done. And the *whole* room should be lighted—not just parts of it. . . . Guard your child's sight—and your own—with better light!

Tune in on WEEI—Sunday nights at 11 for "JOHN CLEMENS—THE MELODY MASTER"

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Choosing Playthings That Benefit the Child

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

The Right Toys at the Right Age

Counselor to Parents Explains on What to Base Choices

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GOOD toys are the kind children can do something with, says Anna W. M. Wolf, study group leader of the Child Study Association of America. Furthermore, the greater the variety of things that can be done with a toy the better. That is why blocks are so satisfactory.

Mrs. Wolf counsels parents who come to the Child Study Association with questions concerning family life. She has written extensively on playthings for children.

A child's needs and preferences should be the basis of selecting playthings for him, but his interests should be enlarged on by introducing material of related activity.

"A one-year-old's life is largely a matter of handling, tasting and experimenting with his limbs, and so he needs to become acquainted with hard and soft objects, light and heavy objects, objects that make noises and are hard to grasp and those that remain still," Mrs. Wolf explained. "His toys should be large and simple. Balls, rubber toys, soft dolls and animals, brightly colored blocks will appeal to a child at this time."

Mrs. Wolf pointed out that the toys should be of the kind which can be kept reasonably clean, since children of this age are likely to put things into their mouths.

Infants as well as children of all ages love playing with water and a pan of water with floating toys will give the little children much fun. Even letting the baby sit in a pan of water on a hot day with his floating toys will be very pleasant to him.

Digging material and containers like spades, spoons, pans, pails, boxes and bottles are good at this age. Common household utensils give children no end of delight.

Large Pebbles For the Toddler

For the toddler, very large pebbles that the child cannot swallow are preferable to sand; at a year or two there are more things he can do with pebbles than with sand.

"Children from two to six need big play materials, such as large hollow blocks, swings, trapeze, slides and boxes for developing co-ordination of the large muscles. The doorway gym of rings, trapeze and swing that may be removed after the child is through with them is fine for the child living in an apartment.

"Imaginative and dramatic playthings are very important at this age. The child likes dramatizing the daily life of the household, and through materials such as brushes, carpet sweepers, mops, a laundry set, dishes and doll carriages she feels herself related to the things around her."

Mrs. Wolf believes these playthings should be well constructed and durable, as more satisfying experience for the child will be had if she can really wash and iron the dolls' clothes and clean the carpet. Boats and wagons are as popular as ever with children of this group, for they like to pull and push things around.

Dolls Simple And Realistic

Dolls should be simple and realistic. A baby doll with long clothes and limber joints appeals to the younger children because it feels like a real baby. The dolls should have lifelike baby faces and chubby soft baby bodies. The one-year-old who insists on sleeping with her woolly doll or animal should not be discouraged, says Mrs. Wolf, for this love develops a capacity for feeling.

It is perhaps wiser to give the small child large rather than tiny playthings, maintains the association's consultant, for he has not yet developed co-ordination of the finer muscles. Big crayons and big paper should be given him and an easel at this time is important.

Clay and plasticine, finger paints and large design boards will provide creative outlets. A carpentry set of good strong hammer, saw, nails, etc., that he can really make things with is excellent. Bars of soap for the very young child that she can drive nails into are good.

Progressive educators do not believe that academic toys of numbers or alphabets should be stressed.

"We are not anxious to see children precocious readers because there is a certain danger in it," they explain. "Children may retire into books and forget all about creative and vigorous play. Play should be spontaneous expression and not something imposed, like teaching the alphabet and numbers at a very early age when the child is not ready for it. These techniques are learned speedily and with ease around the age of six or seven when children are more nearly ready for them."

Keyed to School Activities

The interests of children in the six to twelve year old group begin to center around school activities, and they like writing materials and books and games. Geography, history, numbers and reading may be worked into their play. During this period earlier interests such as carpentry, modeling, painting, housekeeping, etc., continue but skills are improved and proficiency increased.

Children show a marked interest in all sports at this time and love skates, bicycles, skis, coasters and skooters. They will get lots of fun from hiking and picnicking and all the outdoor techniques that go with it such as fishing, fire-kindling, trail blazing, cooking, etc.

Such things as typewriters, erector sets and electric sets will fascinate the boys, who will experiment and operate them.

Nearly all children love the chance to dramatize. Even the very little ones are very fond of dressing up in costumes or in mother's clothes and giving plays.

If Overfond Of One Toy

"Variety of interest should be introduced when a child becomes overfond of one toy. If a little girl sits with her doll all day, it may be wise to attempt to enlarge and vary this interest by having her make dolls' clothes. However, neither 'forcing' nor 'forbidding' is wise procedure. What we want to develop is genuine interest."

Mrs. Wolf does not believe children should be permitted to go to the movies before they are 6 or 7 years old, and even then once or twice a year to well-selected pictures is sufficient for several years. "Movies are very exciting and very stimulating and can too easily distract children from the more arduous but in the end more satisfying experiences in their own creations," she maintains.

Between the ages of 12 and 16 the interests of children are very individual. Some children are mature enough to have many adult interests; others are still very childlike. Social needs persist and clubs, parties and meetings offer opportunities for real development.

Few Rather Than Many

Mrs. Wolf maintains that toys should be few in number since great profusion tends to fatigue and distract a child from using one or two to the utmost.

Nor must activity be misinterpreted by parents who are too eager to achieve the benefits of "to-do-with" toys. A child lying on his back in the fields watching the flight of birds may be as active in imagination and feeling as the child working over a tool chest, though it is not as obvious.

Toys should be kept in a place of their own within the child's reach. Children should be encouraged to put playthings away when they are through with them though when they are very little parents should remember that they will need much help at this task.

Courtesy of Board of Education of the City of New York

Children From 2 to 6 Need Play Materials That Are Large. With Big Crayons or a Big Paint Brush, Poster Paint in the Primary Colors and an Easel a Little Boy Can Find an Outlet for Creative Activity

A Full Day Spent With Daddy

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New Jersey

Dear Sir:

The letters from parents written to The Christian Science Monitor have been of such practical and direct benefit in our family that I feel ashamed that my gratitude has not been expressed in a more tangible form before.

About five years ago, when The Christian Science Monitor had become an integral part of our daily life, my wife pointed out to me the many helpful ideas found each Tuesday and Saturday in the Education page and particularly in the "Parents" column of our Monitor. It has been an inspiration and cause for much gratitude to frequently read the exact solution to some domestic indecision in the helpful letters printed in the Parents' section of the Education Page.

If the following is helpful to some fathers, then the writer will feel that he has in some slight measure made recompense for the many ideas other fathers and mothers have given him.

When our older daughter, who is now 10, was 5, we conceived the idea of Daddy spending one whole day alone with each of the children to become really better acquainted. Of course, the day would be spent as two good friends together. We have made it a policy to treat the children as friends and not as little children. We thereby eliminate the sense of inferiority so often passed on to children.

We started from home early in the morning in our automobile. It was Spring, just the time to drive to the seashore. Luncheon was enjoyed on the way in an old-fashioned inn in a quaint New Jersey Colonial town. Then we proceeded to the beach and enjoyed the solitude found there only very early in the springtime. As the day finally ended back in our home, we felt a bond of friendship and an appreciation and love for each other that will never be broken. This has proved to be true.

The next whole day was spent three years later when my little boy and I went to the office in New York together. We traveled on the electric train, tube train, elevated train, subway train, and ferry boat, during the course of the day. When we returned a friendship had been cemented that will prove of great value as the years go by.

Next the younger girl and her Daddy took a whole day's trip together. She is eight and enjoyed thoroughly the rides on the aforementioned means of transportation, as well as the thrilling experience of riding in the upstairs of a two-decker bus. We visited the Hayden Planetarium and the aquarium. Upon our return we, too, had found a friendship that will ever be cherished by a better understanding of each other.

May those readers of the Parent Column who have passive desires to express some helpful idea replace the passive desire with an active letter, thereby insuring the continued blessing we all enjoy from sharing with each other.

(Mr.) J. C. O.

* * *

Efforts Appreciated

New York State

Dear Parents:

It is a fact that parents desire to give to their children the best heritage, environment and education. For some time I have appreciated that our Monitor Parents Column is supplying us with many good ideas and helping to create the best atmosphere in which our youth may progress.

Each mother, at some time, has realized that motherhood gives—and gives—and gives. (What a privilege!) She sometimes wonders if the child is learning the precious lessons. Some time ago when reviewing the day's development, a friend encouragingly said, "It is clearly seen by the product, that these efforts are appreciated." This we know, that as we give our best to the little one, God, through His intelligence produces the perfect product, with the assurance of "well done." This is true satisfaction.

When our big five-year-old was spending most of his day at school, and the remaining daylight in the sunshine, Mother suddenly realized that the 10 or 15 minutes, now and then, hadn't the influence on the little man's behavior that the previous free and happy days had had. Seeking some indication that we were traveling in the right direction, Mother asked, "Son, if we looked in the dictionary for the word, Mother, what do you suppose we'd find?" He promptly replied, "loving." "What else?" asked Mother. Then came ideas meaning "protection." He recognized in his corrections loving protection, when Mother was thinking, "I could have been more patient." He was right. All true correction is love and protection expressed. If this is what Mother means, we need only to remember, "loving protection" and go on our way rejoicing.

I know this will encourage some mother and help some daddy to express his completeness in "loving protection."

(Mrs.) M. T.

* * *

Notes to Greet Homecomer

Oregon

Dear Friends:

So many helpful articles have appeared in the Parent Column that I should like to share this experience with other readers. When my daughter was small and I found it necessary to go away from home before she returned from school, I always left a note telling her where I had gone, when I would return, and give her some task to do. This also dispelled all sense of loneliness when she came into the house and saw "our note," as she called it.

This "correspondence" has gone on through the years, she is now 18, and never leaves the house if I am away without leaving a note for me.

When the time came for her to be away at boarding school her letters were so interesting, and I feel that the early experience of "our note" plan helped to establish an understanding companionship.

(Mrs.) E. Y. A.

Camp Letter Box

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Connecticut

Dear Sir:

Your many recent letters from parents expressing their opinions of summer camps for children have been of great interest to me. For some time I have wished for a medium through which to acquaint others with the many benefits which, I know from personal experience, can come to any child who spends a season at a good camp. I am grateful that the Monitor is providing me with the opportunity to express my views, and hope that they will prove of some help to parents who are undecided about the advisability of sending their children away for a summer of "roughing it."

My husband and I first sent our daughter to camp when she was 14 years old and chose a YWCA camp where a small group of her school friends were spending a month. Since this was to be her first time away from home, we thought it best to have her with a few of her friends to guard against any attacks of homesickness which might result from strange surroundings. We discovered afterward that such precautions were wholly unnecessary, for she adapted herself readily to her new environment, made new friends and entered into all phases of the camp life with surprising enthusiasm.

The benefits which she received during this first summer and five subsequent ones, also spent at camp, were so many and varied and some of them so intangible that it would be difficult to classify them according to their varying degrees of importance. I do not think of any one phase of her camp life as being the "most important." Each one, I think, should be thought of as a part of the whole sum of factors which contributed toward helping build a more rounded character and a better integrated personality.

* * *

At camp social distinctions become unimportant; a girl is judged by her inner worth and her general spirit of co-operation and friendliness. There is no favoritism. At the camp of our choice each girl was assigned to specific daily tasks and small quarter was given any who attempted to shirk. On a certain day six or seven girls take their turn at washing the dishes for 125 other campers or help prepare the vegetables for the day's meals. Such duties, though not always enjoyable, teach a child the meaning of "working with her hands," and the importance of each individual camper's doing her part. In this way she learns how each camper, functioning as a "cog," helps to make the "wheels" of camp life go around.

Great importance is, and should be, attached to the recreational side of camp life and to the athletics which are taught there. It was during these summer vacations that our daughter learned to become a proficient swimmer, and learned the fundamentals of tennis, archery and canoeing. Competition taught her the satisfaction that comes from excelling in whatever one undertakes and, more important, she learned the meaning of "sportsmanship" and of being a good loser.

* * *

Days and nights spent next to nature opened up a new world to her and developed a tranquillity and serenity of thought that helped her solve many problems which in the bustle of city life had seemed complicated and unsurmountable. The artificialities of everyday life seemed to drop away after an evening around a campfire or a night spent sleeping under the stars. Friendships made during these summers proved lasting; life out of doors has a way of bringing out a person's true self and friendships made on the basis of spiritual kinship can have no firmer foundation.

Daily association with directors and counselors, carefully selected because of their high qualities of character and leadership, also enriched her summers. Many times their friendly counsel helped her attain a more mature perspective on supposedly knotty problems which in reality proved to be trivialities.

The camp paper gave her her first opportunity to do any writing (aside from her regular school assignments) and encouragement from two of her counselors induced her to continue her study of journalism in college.

These many camp seasons with their physical, mental and spiritual benefits gave her some of the happiest months of her life and seemed to her to represent the "nearest approximation to a Utopian world."

(Mrs.) M. O. M.

The Bible and the Bluebirds

By A. Dorothy Horsfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Filey, Eng.

"THERE are ripping stories in the Bible," says Jim, jumping up and down with excitement, "I'm going to ask for a Bible for my next gift."

I do not think that the Bluebirds gather much of the book's deeper meaning, but that it meets some need is certain. They are still at an age when "Once upon a time" exerts a potent spell. To the boys, at least, not even the story of Cinderella can compete in excitement with that of Joseph, the despised younger brother, whom the King of Egypt caused to ride in "the second chariot which he had; and they cried before him, Bow the knee." Joseph, moreover, has the advantage of being "really true."

Wish stories are always popular in nursery days. But even after the most exciting possibilities have been conjured up we are bound to admit that Gehazi's suggestion is as good as any. That the Shunammite herself found it almost beyond any good she had experienced is proved by her answer, "Nay, my lord, thou man of God, do not lie unto thine handmaid." Was ever reply more eloquent in its studied restraint? Having found a truthfulness in the Bible that fairy tales fail to provide, the Bluebirds merge insensibly into the next stage, that of adventure and hero worship.

High Adventure By Sea and Land

The Bluebirds have their nest by a wild and rocky coast and are familiar with storm and shipwreck, so it is not surprising that the sea-adventures of Jesus, of Paul, Jonah and others, should evoke a highly personal interest. Even if the Jews were not a maritime nation, they surely understood something of the thrill of "those that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters."

Joshua, anticipating one of Napoleon's strategies at Ai, Gideon, an early Alfred the Great, adventuring into the enemies' camp at nightfall, are just two among the heroic characters who figure largely in the Bible. High among them all stands David, the perfect hero of romance: David with his woodcraft, chivalry and joyous courage, a combination of Robin Hood and Bonnie Prince Charlie. David, with his gaiety and good humor, light-heartedly chaffing the sentry, 'Art not thou a valiant man? . . . And now see where the King's spear is, and the cruse of water that was at his bolster."

Finally David, the musician and healer, playing to Saul the tune

"for which quails on the corn-land will
each leave his mate
To fly after the player;
. . . the tune all our sheep know, as
one after one,
So docile they come to the pen-door
till folding be done."
(Browning)

It was a school child, but not a Bluebird, by the way, who, dramatizing David, soothed Saul with the song,

I want to be happy,
But I can't be happy
Till I've made you happy too.

"Hush, it's a secret! Promise not to tell," whisper the Bluebirds, who, like all children, revel in a mystery. "And Joseph knew his brethren, but they knew not him." They were not in the secret, but we are and so we chuckle with glee.

Although the Biblical language, with its avoidance of ellipsis, its simple directness, seems the veritable voice of childhood, explanations are, nevertheless, sometimes necessary. "Of course, I know what 'cast lots' means," said Jim indignantly, in the course of Jonah's story. "It means cast lots of the cargo into the sea." I was sorry to disillusion him, but when I explained that he was 'casting lots' whenever he repeated the old rhyme

Eena, Meena, mina mo, . . .
O-U-T spells 'Out goes he,'

he was satisfied.

As many of the Old Testament stories are grim reading it is often necessary to select or compress the material available. I have seen Betty's lip tremble ominously during the recital of the story of "The Prodigal Son," warning me to speed rapidly toward the happy ending. The frequent use of direct speech, for instance, serves to give all an opportunity of reading the different roles, and thus co-operating with the narrator.

Then there is repetition enough in the Bible to satisfy the most exacting child, and everyone knows how much of the popularity of "The Three Bears," for instance, is due to this particular factor, and that you may not curtail one single detail! Once a day for six days is the city of Jericho compassed and on the seventh day seven times. Eight sons of Jesse are individually paraded before Samuel. Four times did Nehemiah's enemies address to him the same communication and "I answered them after the same manner." The wise teacher will give to each repetition its full value.

No book in the world would ever appeal lastingly to children which did not include some references to animals, and here again the Bible is fortunate. The camels, which after being tended by Rebekah, afterward carried her to her prince, the oxen and the ass which provided the Holy Child with such delightful playfellows, Noah's dove and the friendly lions of Daniel all are embedded deep in the heart of childhood. In connection with Noah's dove it is interesting to recall how before the invention of the compass, pigeons were habitually carried by mariners, who when uncertain of their bearings would free the birds and trust their instinct to guide all to land.

'Delightful Storybook'

Because we present the Bible more in the light of a delightful storybook it is not to imply that the children do not derive moral benefit from it. The lessons they learn are all the more potent because they deduce them themselves instead of having them thrust upon them. So the Bluebirds are most impressed by David's thoughtfulness in finding a keeper for his sheep instead of leaving them, Bo-Peep-like, to wander about and lose themselves; and they are pained and scandalized by Rachel's deceitful conduct in the matter of Esau's blessing.

But when all is said and done, children love the Bible chiefly because it enshrines the story of the loveliest Babe in the world, the Babe who "increased in wisdom and stature and in favor with God and man." Who has not seen the softened expression that creeps into the eyes of the veriest imp of mischief at the thought of "Little Lord Jesus asleep in the hay"?

More, much more, might be written upon this subject, but perhaps we have said enough to explain why Jim is choosing a Bible for his next gift.

Keeping Him Different

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Richard is so different from the other children that he is hard to get along with, and it is difficult for me to understand him," said a mother one day to a friend.

"How interesting," said her friend. "It is their differences that make children important and lead them to become individual, original personalities later. Why not build on Richard's difference and stop trying to make him the same pattern as the other children?"

"I wonder if that would help," said the mother; then added thoughtfully, "Perhaps I have been trying to disparage the most valuable part of his character. Instead of helping him to improve his own personality I have been trying to change it. He is very impulsive and generous, he almost bewilders me by his quick reactions, and I have been discouraged because he was not steady like his brothers."

If Mary is gay and quick, and Martin is slow but persevering, Jack is full of high spirits and Jane is shy but dependable, why not enjoy each characteristic for itself and praise the child for the best quality he has, rather than making him feel he should have the qualities belonging to some other child. After all, his special characteristics belong to him, are a valuable part of him, and when brought to their highest development will make the best personality for him. It is a mistake to try to make quiet, dignified Jane into gay and mischevious Mary. Jane is not Mary and never will be. Why should she be, when her part in life is to be Jane? Let us rather see to it that Jane knows how much mother appreciates her steadiness and unobtrusive ways, and try to bring out the necessity and beauty of her calmness and poise. Let us laugh with Mary and tell her how welcome is the life and merriment she brings to the home. Show each child how much his or her special gift is needed to complete the home circle, to bring home life to its full vitality and charm. It would be unwise to laugh all the time, or to be sober all day long. Let one child's talent fill one part of home life and another child's ways fill another need in the day.

"Sally rests me with her reserve and dignity and Bertha's zest and humor enliven me," said one mother. "I enjoy both my girls in different ways. Of course I try to help Sally see the funny side of things and show Bertha that liveliness must be founded on poise, so that each girl will have a well-rounded character; but I feel that my task is to aid the growth and development of each along natural, personal ways."

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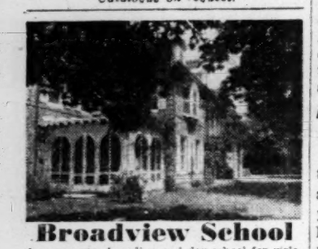
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OAKLAND CALIFORNIA

Sharecropping Pays Dividends To Wheat King

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10 Thomas D. Campbell, the Montana "Wheat King," who received $22,000 in two Agricultural Adjustment Administration payments, was identified yesterday by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, as a "sharecropper" who paid the Indians only 15 per cent of his earnings on their land.

Searching through Indian Office records, the Secretary reported that Mr. Campbell had been a lessee of lands from the Crow Indians since 1918, renting as much as 50,000 acres at one time. In 1933 and 1934, the period covered by the AAA payments, he held about 25,000 acres. When he farmed it, the Indians received 15 per cent of the crop value; when he took it out of wheat, in accordance with AAA rules, the Indians received the same percentage of his benefit payment.

Differences in Scales

Mr. Ickes's identification of Mr. Campbell as a "sharecropper" led to a comparison of his status with that of the southern sharecroppers who have been complaining bitterly to the Government about their lot. The AAA allows southern plantation owners to keep between 50 and 75 per cent of receipts whereas on the western land the Indian landowners are allowed only 15 per cent.

Defenders of Mr. Campbell and the Indian Office point out, however, that he cannot fairly be compared with a southern sharecropper since the land he occupies probably could not be farmed at all by the Indians. The lands he cultivates on mass scale with expensive machinery are what are known as "dry lands," which even under intensive cultivation yield only about seven bushels of wheat to an acre.

AAA Regulations

The same division of AAA payments between landowners and tenants in the south does not apply in other sections. The AAA regulations provide: "In other regions and counties the payment will be divided between landlord and share in the principal soil-depleting crop under their lease or operating agreement."

Secretary Ickes made it clear that Mr. Campbell had leased his land through regular bidding, open to all.

International eminence attained by Mr. Campbell for his large-scale farming led to his title "Wheat King." At one time he was employed by the Soviet Government as an agricultural advisor. He has conferred with various presidents on the farm problem and is on record as favoring various expedients. He urged President Coolidge to have a nigher tariff enacted on farm products, defended President Hoover's Federal Farm Board and gave his endorsement to the AAA. Last fall he made a trip to New York to warn Republican leaders not to attack the Roosevelt farm plan if they wanted to win the 1936 elections.

Fascist Women State Aims In New Decalogue

ROME, April 10 (AP) — Fascist women have published a decalogue in which they promise to observe all their womanly responsibilities with a plea for understanding by the rest of the women of the world.

"We wish," says the announcement from Fascist women's headquarters, "the women of Europe and America to feel the pure joy of our hour of trial springing from the ardor of our faith."

This refers to the integral part in national sanctions resistance demanded of Italian womanhood by Il Duce. Their answer to the call to arms was symbolized in the stripping from their fingers of millions of wedding rings and the sacrifice of jewelry untold to swell Italy's gold reserve.

Using the age-old trial of motherhood as a theme to stir the imaginations and sympathies of sisters abroad, the women's federation flatly declares its loyalty to the Fascist theory of "mother-creator" as a national feminine theme song. The feminine decalogue follows:

1. Practice religious devotion to Italy, to Fascism created by Benito Mussolini. A proud, absolute devotion. Thus will spring up spontaneously the greatest sacrifices demanded of sentiment and life.
2. Live so that every living day will see a luminous, lyrical spirit arise to color our soil with optimism.
3. Comprehend life—the mere act of being, your ideas, sentiments—as a sacred trust. Never belittle the great generosity of life which has been bestowed upon you.
4. Give forethought to the pain and brutality of childbirth. Maternity is a spirit, therefore an offering to humanity which should be perfected to completeness.
5. Do not consider yourself an isolated case, but live with splendid consent within the architecture of society. Discipline yourself humbly to its profound laws.
6. Systematically destroy in yourself the little and sterile vanities and do not mask yourself with hypocrisy or renunciation.
7. Be proud and thankful for your destiny of womanhood. Woman is a sensible and intuitive being called to embrace and prepare the future.
8. Develop your intelligence, observing life with caution. Recognize science and follow new paths audaciously above all when they are difficult.
9. Take care of your body with the goal of attaining beauty, health and strength.
10. Work unwaveringly with a sense of active human collaboration.

Peace Planner

Wide World

Arturo Alessandri
President of Chile

U. S. to Make New Study of Air Safety

(Continued from Page 1)

ginning to end of his course. But when the visibility is zero, neither lights nor emergency fields are of any value.

The radio beam itself is subject to a major limitation. In mountainous country there is an unexplained tendency for it to split and give what are known as "multiple courses."

Danger in Split Beam

When functioning properly the pilot will always get a certain letter signal when he is on the right of the beam and a different letter on the left. But when it splits he will get the signals for opposite sides of the beam alternating, making it impossible for him to tell on which side he is flying. This also helps explain the Uniontown disaster. The Bureau of Air Commerce farmed this problem out in 1933 to 80 different universities and research institutions, but has obtained no solution or even explanation as yet.

There has been, however, a recent step forward in improving the reliability of the radio beacon. Until recently it was always necessary to shut off the directional beam to give weather reports. A pilot coming in on the beam and only a few minutes away from a fog covered airport might suddenly find himself with weather reports which were of no value whatever to him at the moment.

Some Retain Old Beam

To solve this the weather and direction beam are now sent simultaneously. An instrument on the plane shows the beam signal visibly while the pilot gets the weather report.

However, the old style beam is still maintained on one route at the request of TWA which seems to prefer the old to the new system. The problem of the split or multiple course arises only in mountain country and not in open or flat areas.

Brazilian Clipper Sinks at Trinidad; 3 Die, Many Hurt

MIAMI, Fla., April 11 (AP)—The 19-ton airliner Brazilian Clipper sank today after collision with a fishing boat in the harbor of Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, drowning two passengers and the steward, and injuring 18 others, including Jose Iturbi, world-famous pianist.

Radio messages to Pan American Airways' divisional headquarters here reported others of the 18 passengers and seven crewmen were rescued from the partially submerged queen of the South American skyways.

The dead:

E. Roman Martinez, 52, export manager of Eagle Pencil Company, New York, passenger.

Eric R. Brogh of London, Eng., passenger.

Amadeo Lopez, dining stewart, of Miami, Fla.

The big airliner overturned as Pilot Wallace Culbertson of Miami swerved in a vain attempt to avoid striking a small launch directly in the path during the dawn take-off.

The plane's left pontoon struck the launch, plunging the Brazilian Clipper over into the water. A "crash" boat from the Pan American Seadrome immediately put out and picked up the survivors.

It was in almost the same spot where the Brazilian Clipper was damaged last December when a gust of wind nosed the plane over during a landing.

More Seaplane Bases Are Urged for Cities

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—A project to increase the numer of seaplane bases in the United States with work-relief funds was advanced today by the Air Commerce Bureau.

Eugene L. Vidal, bureau chief, urged in a statement that cities take advantage of federal facilities.

Several score land airports already have been repaired and built with WPA money. The bureau gives technical approval to such projects, which may then be constructed if the state WPA will advance the funds.

"Thirty-two civilian seaplane bases now are available in 14 states," Mr. Vidal said. "Any city of 5000 or more population, situated on a harbor, or beside a river, which has sufficient clear space for seaplane landings, would find a seaplane base a valuable addition to its transportation facilities."

Peace Essay Winner Off

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 10 (AP) —Eighteen-year-old Lloyd Lewis, a copy of his $5000 scolarship peace prize essay tucked under his arm, left here aboard an air liner (TWA) yesterday for a week of sightseeing in New York. The Plattsburg, Mo., farm youth whose contribution of peace was the best in a contest sponsored by the comedian Eddie Cantor, was given a farewell party at the airport by his classmates.

Chilean President Tenders Program For Disarmament

(Continued from Page 1)

hatreds between peoples, we must do something in favor of moral disarmament by means of a common and ample educational effort which will mold the coming generations of our countries in an atmosphere of affection and mutual understanding.

"At the same time, we need to avoid the conflicts of economic interests with a policy of increasing tariff exemptions on reciprocal trade.

"Also, we must arrest the bellicose influence of armament advocates, which not only bleeds our peoples economically and retards their effective progress in the social, economic field and in the spiritual realm, but creates at times aggressive and militant attitudes under color of the loftiest and noblest national aims."

For Arms Limitation

Recalling Chile's own efforts over a long period to limit armaments among neighbors, the President, Alexandrix, added:

"Now that Your Excellency, with an initiative of lofty moral distinction, suggests to the American countries an exceptional opportunity to pursue the work of peace, an essential basis of all Pan-Americanism, I, as President of Chile, invite Your Excellency to give thought to the convenience of including in the program of the proposed conference the study of practicable methods for the limitation of armaments."

Official comment was withheld at the State Department on these and other suggestions for the conference agenda, advanced by the heads of the South and Central American Governments who were addressed by President Roosevelt with his original proposal for the meeting. Public announcement of the suggestion for the Pan-American conference was made early in February.

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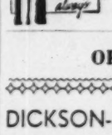

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Sales and Service

JOLLEY MOTOR CO.

WINTER HAVEN, AUBURNDALE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA (Continued)

LAUNDRY

DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING

HEmlock 5300

An Institution of 30 Years Standing

Mail Orders Solicited

ATLANTA, GA.

RADIO SERVICE

Electrical Appliances Repaired

GARVIN ELECTRIC CO.

69 Forsyth St., N. W. Walnut 2290

Schneider & Son JEWELERS

"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"

107 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

ATLANTA, GA.

United Shoe Repairers and Hat Cleaners

SHOES DYED ANY COLOR

109 Peachtree Opposite Piedmont Hotel

Nationally Known

SHOES

for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN

Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family

BYCK'S 203 PEACHTREE STREET

L. Chajage

FURS *Repaired, Cleaned, Glazed, Relined*

220 PEACHTREE STREET

OPTICIANS

Established 1918

Dockstader's

G. B. KILBURN, Pres.

16 PEACHTREE STREET

1ST NAT'L BANK BLDG. AT 5 POINTS

HATS

$1.25, $2.00 and $2.95

SUZANNE

HAT SHOP

18 PEACHTREE STREET

First National Bank Building

MACON

Shop at

Sears and Save

SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

MACON, GA.

Complete assortment at all times of Bernat and Minerva knitting and crochet yarns, and Bibb Crochet Cottons, Art Dept.

Burden, Smith & Co.

Stylish and Comfortable Shoes

Allen A and Mojud Hosiery

STRONG SHOE CO.

Phone 410 360 SECOND ST.

Crescent Laundry Co.

Known for Quality Work

PHONE 16

LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING

DYEING

Jos. N. Bell Co.

One Price to Everybody

New Summer Fashions

For Men, Women, Misses and Boys

456-460 CHERRY STREET

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ASHEVILLE

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

REAL ESTATE: Beautiful Lakeview Park Home for sale or rent. Three baths, extra lavatory and toilet; four airy bedrooms, one master; spacious living room, sun parlor, open deck; double garage; servants rooms, terraced grounds, panoramic views; stucco on tile construction. Can be bought for 60% of reproduction cost or rented on lease; fully furnished for $100 monthly. *Call or write*

GASKINS REALTY CO., Agents

32 Arcade Building

Asheville Ice & Storage Company

Incorporated

ICE AND COAL

Cold Storage for Perishables

24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Gerber's STRAINED VEGETABLES

TILLMAN'S GROCERTERIES

No. 1, 900 E. Trade Street

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CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY, Inc.

ESTABLISHED 1890

LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER

Forty-five years of continued service increases our responsibility.

Dial 3-8191

Reliance Engineering Co.

INCORPORATED

E. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian

L. C. Brandt

Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning

Engineers and Contractors

Rely on Reliance

LOUIS G. RATCLIFF, Inc.

Flowers

Make Sunny Hours

431 SOUTH TRYON STREET

Telephone 6146

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Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 56, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 16, rue du Mont Blanc, Geneva.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS TO LET

WHEN IN BOSTON, U. S. A., live in comfortably furnished apartments adjacent to and owned by The Mother Church. Address SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24A Clearway St., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

POST WANTED

ENGLISH LADY, young, educated, capable, wishing travel, offers services companion to lady. References exchanged. Box W-345, BCM/CSM, London.

TRAINED Nurse, wishing to learn English, seeks post with child of 1 to 7 years. Offers to Melle. Hofer, Avenue du Simplon, 34, Lausanne, Switzerland.

YOUNG Norwegian gentleman (21), good English, French, German, including foreign correspondence, offers services reliable firm Scandinavia, England or Western Europe. Box W-347—BCM/CSM, London.

TEACHERS

PARIS—English lessons and conversation; also French; children or adults. MISS DIMMOCK, 60 Boulevard Montparnasse XV (Littré 12 82).

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405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702-3
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625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
210 West Seventh St. Tel. TRinity 2006
SEATTLE
824 Skinner Building Tel. MAin 3904
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-2445
LONDON
Clarence House, 4 Central Bldgs. Westminster Tel. Whitehall 9691
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GENEVA
16 rue du Mont Blanc Tel. 28.445

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DENMARK

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WATCHES

Paul Böttger

Frederiksberggade 23

Phone Byen 6441

ESS BOUQUET FLOWERS

Holbergsgade 19 Tel. Byen 6785

Contract with Forbrugsforeningen for Embeds- og Bestillingsmænd.

NEW ZEALAND

Store for Shoes and Boots

Godthaabsvej 17 Telf. Godth. 8149

Good Quality, Moderate Prices

CHR. C. SOLDATHS SUCC'S

(G. SPELLERBERG & SON)

Fresh and Smoked Provisions

Holbroplads 2 Tel. Cent. 1422

JØRGEN GABE

ELLINORSVEJ 8, CHARL. ORDRUP 3460

KUL-KOKS-CINDERS

Industri Brænde (Coal)

A. J. LIND

MØBEL-SNEDKER

BIANCO LUNOS ALLE 9

Tel. Eva 3303 og Vester 9277y

Reparation & Op-Polering af Mobler (Joiner)

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

Woning - Inrichting

KERMER & POUWELS

(Furniture)

Meubelmakers

Stoffeerders

Behangers

P. C. Hooftstraat 46, Zuid.

THE HAGUE

BAARSLAG'S

BOUWBEDRYF—Building Trade

New Buildings and Repairs

Pahudstraat 15-17 Tel. 773435

BONTWERKERY "DUINOORD"

SANDIG-LÜDGEN

FURS — PELTERYEN

Remodelling—Moderniseeren

157 Laan v Meerdervoort Tel. 335231

COÖP SOCIETY "Eigen Hulp" u.a.

Prinsestraat 11 's-Gravenhage

Tel. 112174 (5 lynen)

Het oudste en beste adres voor

LEVENSMIDDELEN

Provisions

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN

CONTRACTOR

Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids

Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen

Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen

v Weede van Dykveldstr 71, 73, 75a

Tel 554930 Giro 22578

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G. H. VAN DER BOOM

Conradkade 2 and 3

Tel. 330728 b. g. g. 394544

NORWAY

OSLO

Chr. Erichsen

Hairdressing in all its branches

(Dame Frisorsalong)

Nedre Slotsgt 8, Oslo Tel. 26261

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

"The Oldest and Largest House" for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia

Holmblooms

NORRMALMSTORG

GUSTAV ROOS

Färg-och Kemikalieaffär

Sibyllegatan 16 Tel. 673880, 612928

Soap, Perfumes, Toilet Accessories

Prippa Otto de Rose Soap

Millinery Shops

TYRA JACOBSONS

18 Hornsgatan 18 Tel. 418118

36 Hornsgatan 36 Tel. 490519

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM (Continued)

SWEDISH SILVERCRAFT AND FINE JEWELRY OF DISTINCTION

by

W. A. BOLIN

Court Jeweller of Sweden

Formerly crown jeweller to the Russian Imperial Court

STUREGATAN 12, STOCKHOLM

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

MAGASIN DU SAUVAGE

Freiestrasse 35 (Rue Franche 35)

Ready-mades, Novelties and Materials for Ladies.

ADOLF YOST

Hosiery, Haberdashery

Tellplatz 2 M. B. K. G.

NÄHMASCHINEN—MÄRKLIN

Rheinsprung 6 (beim Schifflände)

Tel. 33.367

SEWING MACHINES

DROGUERIE zum PHOENIX

Dornacherstrasse 183

Soap and Toilet Articles

PAPETERIE

SCHWESTERN ECKENSTEIN

Güterstrasse 244

(Stationery)

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MUNZGRABEN 6, 3-6 p. m. daily.

Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

MERCURE

The Shop for Quality

CHOCOLATES

BISCUITS

FANCY GROCERIES

CANNED GOODS

Wollenhof ag

MARKTGASSE 8 BERN

STRICKWAREN

STRÜMPFE

WOLLE

UNTERWÄSCHE

HANDARBEITEN

KINDERSACHEN

KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

CHARCUTERIE FINE —BOUCHERIE

Founded 1897

AD. LOBSIGER - MATHYS A. G.

31 Spitalgasse 31 Tel. 23.454

(BUTCHER)

MOLKEREI HOFER

Spitalgasse 35

Marktgasse 5

Aabergergasse 12

First Class Milk Products

PHOTO HOUSE AESCHBACHER

Kodaks - Zeiss

CHRISTOFFELGASSE 4

ZEITGLOCKENLAUBE 4

BOOKSELLERS

HERBERT LANG & CO.

Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.

MÜUZGRABEN

MEYER-MULLER COMPANY LTD.

BERNE ZURICH

The House for Carpets and Linoleum

A. Biancone-Neukomm

Philatelist

Bern, Bahnhofplatz 7

Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

Plasterer and Painting Business

HANS HÄCHLER

Effingerstrasse 101 Tel. 31.521

Everything in the Way of

CREAMS, POWDERS, Etc. for the Toilet

Albt. WILDBOLZ

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ALL LEATHER ARTICLES for Travelling, etc.

O. DANNER

Kramgasse 19 Tel. 27.516

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Stoffe und Konfektion

Magazine Hess

BIEL NIDAUGASSE

Tschäppät

Au Menage Pratique

Household and Kitchen Articles

Haushalt und Küchenartikel

KANALGASSE 16

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau

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Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

SALON DE COIFFURE

MAISON MATTHYS 5 RUE DES GROTTES

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser

PERMANENT WAVING MANICURING

PALMOLIVE SOAP for sale Tel. 24.835

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA (Continued)

COIFFURE and BEAUTE

Ladies Hairdressers

GEISER & NEUHAUS

4 Rue Bonivard—English Spoken

Beside the English Church

Telephone 24.370

"BALLY"

HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR

For Men, Women and Children at

"LA RATIONNELLE"

18 Rue du Marche and 15 Rue de Rive

HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERY

MAISON BUJARD

F. RIEKER, *Succ,* Grand-Rue 37

Fine Chocolates and Candies Afternoon Tea

SPECIALITY OF REAL LACES

M. J. & L. Fontaine

10 Rue de la Croix d'Or

EMBROIDERIES—HANDKERCHIEFS

NEEDLEWORK

MARY'S FLOWERS

2 Rue du Rhône

MARY DELAPIERRE

Flowers for all occasions. Plants. Evergreens.

W. DANZ

Jewellery—Silverware Watches

GALERIES CENTRALES

QUALITY GROCERIES AND DRUG STORE

English and American Products

CH LECLERC & GORIN S. A.

Rue de Rive 8

La Tricoteuse de la Madelaine

Mme. V. RENAUD

Toutes les laines, ses explications gratuites. Wools of All Colours and Qualities.

Instructions Given Free.

1 Rue du Vieux Collège Tel. 45.991

BADAN & CIE

(Drapery Store)

HAUTES NOUVEAUTES

28/32 Rue de la Confédération

TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE

Founded 1822

BUISSON-PAISANT

9 Rue de la Confédération

TROUSSEAUX NOUVEAUTES

BONNETERIE

LARGEST FIRM FOR WHITE GOODS

MODES

MAISON JEANTET

11 Rue du Rhône

VITRERIE - STORES - MIROITERIE

Pierre Loretti & Cie

Rue d'Italie 16

DORURE - ENCADREMENTS

GRAVURES

(Glaziery)

LAUSANNE

ARTISTIC HAND-KNITTING STUDIO

Materials Made to Order

MMES. FERRARI & THIEBAUD

Le Maupas 38 Tel. 23435

CHAUSSURES Keller-Corboz

Rue Pichard 13

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(Footwear)

UN MAROQUINIER:

GILLIÉRON

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Leather Goods

LAUNDRY

First Class Work

Blanchisserie de l'Avenue Ruchonnet 8

Lavage à la main.

MME. CAVIN Tel. 29.749

MONTREUX

DRESSMAKING

Flou et Tailleurs Prix modérés

Mme. CHAUBERT

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NEUCHATEL

Magasin ZIMMERMANN, S.A.

RUE DES EPANCHEURS

Gerberkäse

Sold in boxes of 3, 6 and 12 portions.

(Grocers)

NOUVELLES GALERIES BERNARD

Rue St. Maurice

Chaussures, Maroquinerie, Chemiserie pour Messieurs

(FOOTWEAR)

ZURICH

KOLIBRI

Nüschelerstrasse 30

(gegenüber Kaufleuten)

Zürich's behagliches Familien TEA ROOM

Restaurant Without Alcohol

J. GABELLON-Bosshardt

ECHTE ORIENT-TEPPICHE

Moderne Teppiche vom Teppichgeschäft für sparsamen Einkauf

ISLER, Limmatquai 116

Zürich

(Carpets)

FORSTER & CO.

Theaterstrasse 12, b. Corso

CARPETS, LINOLEUM

Material for Curtains and Furniture

Rich. Buck, Zürich 5

Herren- & Damenfrisiersalon

Heinrichstr. 88, Tel. 36.428

Hairdressers

Franz Kramer

Tapezierer und Dekorateur

Kreuzstr. 43 Tel. 28.841. Zürich 8

(Upholsterer and Decorator)

Druckarbeiten für die ganze Schweiz liefert sorgfältigst

Buchdruckerei

A. MAURER, ZÜRICH im Helmhaus

CONFISERIE SCHEUBLE

Prop. S. Maurer

TEA ROOM

Urlaniastrasse-Linthenschergasse

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Union of South Africa

BLOEMFONTEIN

Groceries, Provisions, High-Class Confectionery

PRINGLES

Phone 1733 Box 646

CORNER ALIWAL AND ZASTRON STS.

Fill Up at Our Atlantic Bowser

For Everything Electrical Try

CLEMENT MARSH

Mechanical and Electrical Engineer

Installations and Repairs a Speciality

49 HENRY STREET PHONE 101

CAPE TOWN

Cleghorns

for all

ACCESSORIES

to the

Winter Wardrobe

All the very latest fancies for winter wear are ready for choosing at Cleghorns . . . Gloves, Hosiery, Neckwear, Laces, Handbags, Handkerchiefs, Jewellery, Ribbons, etc., etc., in fact everything you require at exceedingly moderate prices.

Branches of Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

CLEGHORNS CAFE

Cape Town and Port Elizabeth

Graham Hall Residential

Worcester Road Sea Point

Minute from Sea and Trams.

Excellent Table, Tennis, Billiards, etc.

Under the management of Mrs. Fern and Miss Hill

Telephone 4-3568

Young's Provision Stores

(PROP.) LTD.

EXPERT GROCERS

58 PLEIN STREET TEL. 22341

Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs.

Stockists of:—

Goddard's Plate Powder, Bon Ami, Post Toasties, Heinz 57 Varieties, Campbell Soups, Rinso

Head Office and Works

Phone 5-1668 3 Draiow St., Woodstock

The Model

Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

LÉDOR

For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear go to

LÉDOR

1st Floor, Westminster House

122 Longmarket Street

(Above Free Mend-Hosiery Co.)

DURBAN

For Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of

INSURANCE

LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED

Club Arcade, Durban

Port Elizabeth Box 2; Bloemfontein Box 583

East London Box 62

The Northern Assurance Company, Limited

THE ESTCOURT BUTCHERY

Family Butchers

Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed

Specialities: Sausages, Polony, Waverly Hams and Bacons, Twin Stream Butter

Stall 12, Borough Market Phone 20221

When Buying Flowers Try:

HOWDENS

(Manageress: MISS MOLLY MILLS)

FLORISTS-NURSERYMEN-SEEDSMEN

Specialists in Bouquets and Floral Decorations—Distinctive Quality and Service

Phone 4520 Residence. 8854

353 West Street

TRY:—

THE MODEL DAIRY

"Velvyt" Ice Cream

Phone 443

JOHANNESBURG

MISS BECK

LONDON - PARIS FASHIONS

"Good Inexpensive Clothes"

Heath's Bldgs., cor. Von Brandis and Pritchard Sts. Phone 22-6451

NEW YORK STEAM LAUNDRY, Ltd.

CLEANERS and DYERS

35 Sydney Road, Lorentzville

P. O. Box 6037 Phone 24 3680

The House of Quality

Thrupp & Co

Grocers and Provision Merchants

PRITCHARD STREET

MARIE LYNCH & CO.

LADIES' COSTUMIERS and OUTFITTERS

3 HOEK ST., opposite "THE METRO"

P. O. Box 2632 Phone 22-2480

Better Value in FOOTWEAR

Our Boots and Shoes are offered to you at prices which ensure a big saving every time you purchase a pair at our Store

Only Address:

SLATER, JONES & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.

Sacks Buildings, 25 JOUBERT STREET

McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL

For QUALITY Goods at Popular Prices

Men's and Boys' Complete Outfitters and Tailors

44 RISSIK STREET

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

Henwoods are good to you for . . .

Glassware and China, Electrical Goods, Fancy Goods, Tools and Domestic Hardware.

HENWOODS

Opp. City Hall

Also Springs and Pretoria

PIETERMARITZBURG

THE AMERICAN STORES

for

Glassware and Hardware

202 Church Street Phone 3813

For Pre-eminent Provisions Popularly Priced

HOWARD, WHITE & Co.

"The Home of Good Things to Eat"

157-159 Church Street Phone 2995

and Scottsville, Phone 2773

F. W. LAWRANCE

Builder and Contractor

"No Job Is Too Small Nor Too Large"

209 Pietermaritz St. Phone 3993

OGILVIE'S

Smart and Serviceable Footwear for All

The World's Best Makes Stocked

235 Longmarket St. (opp.G.P.O.) Phone 3168

KEAN'S

Luncheonette and Tea Lounge

China, Crockery,

On the Corner of

Ph. 4146 Longmarket and Timber Sts.

PRETORIA

Beckett, Murray & Co.

(PTY.) LTD.

the new name for

B. C. B. STORES (Pty.) Ltd.

298 Church St., Pretoria

For Quality Goods at Keener Cash Prices

DRAPERY FANCY HABERDASHERY

HOSIERY NECKWEAR

SOFT FURNISHINGS

STATIONERY, CHINA

TOILET REQUISITES

CONFECTIONERY

SHOWROOM MILLINERY

UNDERCLOTHING

MEN'S OUTFITTING

HARDWARE

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

Shop Where Everybody Shops

Mrs. T. Southcomb

"Florist"

NEW ARCADE

Seasonable Plants and Choice Cut Flowers

Do Ye Ken?

Solomon & McGlashan

CHURCH STREET

'Tis the right spot for all high class footwear. Specialists in Children's Boots and Shoes

Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

ALLAN & STARK LTD

QUEEN & ADELAIDE STREETS BRISBANE

Brisbane's Modern and Progressive Departmental Store. Quality Merchandise at Fair Prices.

OPEN AN ACCOUNT

Its SERVICE and QUALITY

Rallings & Rallings

Printers, Bookbinders and Stationers

587 Stanley St. Sth., Brisbane

Phone J2366

BUTCHER

First Quality Meats Only

Delivered to Ashgrove and Surrounding Districts

J. F. CHANDLER

332 Waterworks Road, Ashgrove

Phone F. 9933. All Hours

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.

Block 'D' Collins Street

Telephone Central 1945

9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.

Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section

An INEXPENSIVE CONVENIENCE

Freshly Laundered

Towels and Coats

delivered to suit you.

A FRIENDLY SERVICE!

Phone Win. 682 386 FLINDERS LANE

Grace Keddie Manageress

Cent. 7819

Ottrey's

SHOE SALON

All Newest, Exclusive Styles and Designs in MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING FOOTWEAR

Cor. Manchester Unity Arcade and Collins Street, C. 1

"MONTEREY"

Guest House

Mrs. A. M. Adams Win. 1879

17 Queen's Road, cr. Arthur Street, SC 2

Adjacent First Church, Trams and City

Tennis Court

Overlooking Albert Park Golf Links

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

"To Help, to Cheer and to Make Glad"

RONALDS CENTRAL PTY. LTD.

229 COLLINS STREET

Next to "Age" Office

Tel. F-6781 Open 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

REGENCY CAFE

SOVEREIGN VALUE

Good Cooking — Good Service

Pleasant Surroundings

CLYDE WAY, 132 ELIZABETH STREET

7½ p. a. *postpaid*

The Australian WOMAN'S WORLD

Recipes Fashions Articles Stories

Monthly at all News Agents Throughout Australia and at

358 COLLINS ST., MELBOURNE

F. 6868

C. CARLSON

Ladies' Hairdresser

TOWN HALL CHMBS.

246 LITTLE COLLINS ST.

Well Tailored-- and Assured!

SUITS COSTUMES from Six Guineas

GOTAL MOVITZ

CAPITOL HOUSE

Swanston St. F-2211

RICHARDS SHOES

CEN. 10581

117 Elizabeth St. MELBOURNE

(Next McEwans)

WE STOCK BEDGGOOD FOOTWEAR

TYPING

General-Duplicating Illustrated

Miss E. M. Tapner

20 QUEEN STREET TEL. MU. 1248

New Zealand

CHRISTCHURCH

HAYS LTD

QUALITY GOODS

LOW PRICES

HELPFUL SERVICE

GLOUCESTER ST CH. CH.

ELLIS & COY.,

Tailors

Bristol Buildings

1st Floor 141 CASHEL ST. Tel. 41-761

Christchurch, C. 1

WELLINGTON

IN THE LEAD

for Fashion Goods Furnishings and Household Drapery Values

LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

Smart Hand Bags! Travelling Goods!

For anything in leather or fibre visit Wellington Headquarters. We sell QUALITY goods at the price of the commonplace.

NASH'S

only address

133-135 Cuba St., Wellington, N. Z.

No Branch Shops

HOPE BROS. Ltd.

Men's and Boys' Outfitters

83-85 CUBA STREET

25 PANAMA ST 27 COURTENAY PLACE

FERGUSON & OSBORN

LIMITED

Booksellers and Stationers Printers and Bookbinders

Specialists in Colour Printing and Lithography

202 LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

"The House That Value Built"

26 Departments Supply Your Needs—

Fashions, Fabrics, Linens, Blankets, Furnishings and a Real Men's Store.

JAMES SMITH, Ltd.

WELLINGTON

COLLIE'S

for

Furniture and Furnishings

QUALITY VALUE

Manners Street and Riddiford Street

MACDUFFS

The Quality Store ... Cuba Street

The noted lowpriced stores with the high quality goods. Crockery, Glassware, Enamelware, Tinware, Aluminumware, Household Hardware, Toilet Requisites, Stationery and Fancy Goods.

EVERY man who observes vigilantly, and resolves steadfastly, grows unconsciously into genius.—BULWER.

Daily Features

WE MUST not judge of a man's merits by his great qualities, but by the use he makes of them.—ROCHEFOUCAULD.

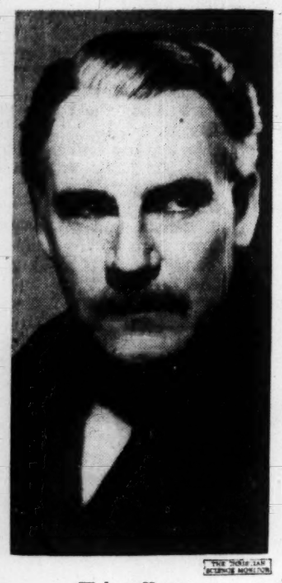
Monitor Movie Guide

Walter Huston as Empire Builder In 'Rhodes, the Diamond Master'

By E. C. S.

Doughnuts and Society (Mascot)—The women partners go back into the doughnut trade after a farcical excursion into society and big business. Louise Fazenda and Maude Eburne.

The Garden Murder Case (Metro)—Edmund Lowe as Philo Vance solves the mystery of three killings. Incredible plot, disagreeable people, but sufficient mechanical suspense to engage the interest of detective story addicts who don't mind when the characters try overhard to be witty. Virginia Bruce, Gene Lockhart, Benita Hume.



Walter Huston in "Rhodes, the Diamond Master"

The Great Ziegfeld (Metro)—Glorifies the "glorifier of the American girl" in a splendacious biographical revue, decked with the hit numbers of several "Follies" and spectacular girl-and-music presentations, with Ray Bolger's eccentric dancing and Fannie Brice's comic singing for the highlights of fun. Cost millions and looks it. William Powell, Myrna Loy, Luise Rainer, Frank Morgan, Virginia Bruce and many other agreeable performers.

The House of a Thousand Candles (Republic)—A good spy melodrama, though it owes nothing but its title to Meredith Nicholson's novel. Irving Pichel, master mind of espionage, defeated when all looks lost by Phillips Holmes and Mae Clarke. Hedwig Reicher, Lawrence Grant.

The Leathernecks Have Landed (Republic)—Lew Ayres thrown out of the marines for misconduct rejoins unofficially just in time to lead the protectors of oil interests in central China. Well-directed melodrama of lively action. Isabel Jewell.

Mr. Deeds Goes to Town (Columbia)—Frank Capra is a director with the time and inclination to work on his story material until it has freshness and pace at every turn. Gary Cooper has the part of a small town big shot who finds New York tabloids alarming in their exploitation of his private affairs. Jean Arthur as the girl reporter who is the cause of his great disturbance. George Bancroft, Lionel Stander, Douglas Dumbrille, Emma Dunn.

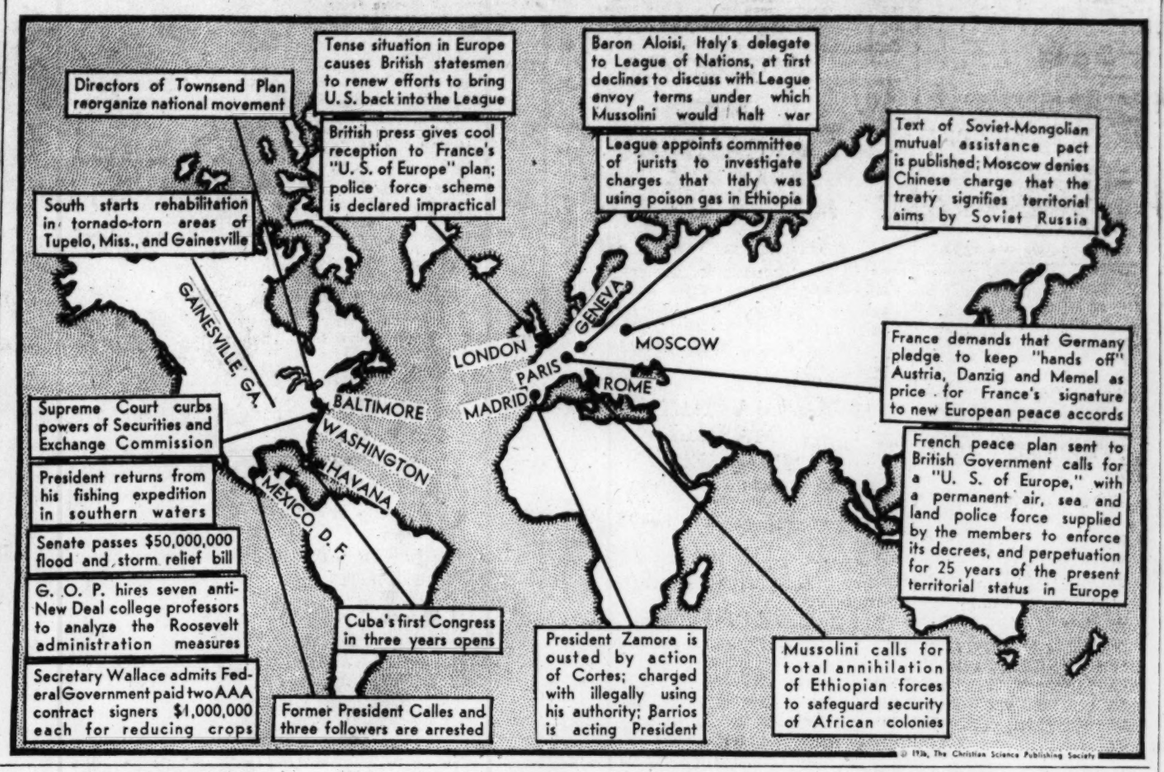
Rhodes, the Diamond Master (G-B)—Walter Huston in an exceptional British-made film concerned with empire building in South Africa, particularly incidents leading up to the Jameson raid. Pioneering episodes, encounters with natives, and a rounded portrait of Paul Kruger by Oscar Homolka. Frank Cellier, Basil Sydney.

The Singing Kid (Warner)—Al Jolson as a revue and radio performer in a back-stage story that takes him over such familiar bumps as loss of fortune and fiancée through treachery. For a time he is unable to sing, but a sojourn in the country brings back his voice and results in a new romance. In his songs Mr. Jolson is as zestful as ever and he has some pleasant comedy bits with the engaging child player, Sybil Jason. Otherwise the humor leaves a good deal to be desired. On the musical side Cab Calloway and his band and the Yacht Club Quartet are helpful.

Snowed Under (First National)—George Brent as a playwright contended for shrilly by three blondes. Not for those who do not like their farce noisy. Genevieve Tobin, Patricia Ellis, Glenda Farrell.

(This guide printed Saturdays)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Directors of Townsend Plan reorganize national movement
Tense situation in Europe causes British statesmen to renew efforts to bring U. S. back into the League
Baron Aloisi, Italy's delegate to League of Nations, at first declines to discuss with League envoy terms under which Mussolini would halt war
British press gives cool reception to France's "U. S. of Europe" plan; police force scheme is declared impractical
League appoints committee of jurists to investigate charges that Italy was using poison gas in Ethiopia
Text of Soviet-Mongolian mutual assistance pact is published; Moscow denies Chinese charge that the treaty signifies territorial aims by Soviet Russia
South starts rehabilitation in tornado-torn areas of Tupelo, Miss., and Gainesville
GAINESVILLE, GA.
LONDON
GENEVA
MOSCOW
PARIS
MADRID
ROME
BALTIMORE
WASHINGTON
HAVANA
MEXICO, D. F.
France demands that Germany pledge to keep "hands off" Austria, Danzig and Memel as price for France's signature to new European peace accords
Supreme Court curbs powers of Securities and Exchange Commission
President returns from his fishing expedition in southern waters
French peace plan sent to British Government calls for a "U. S. of Europe," with a permanent air, sea and land police force supplied by the members to enforce its decrees, and perpetuation for 25 years of the present territorial status in Europe
Senate passes $50,000,000 flood and storm relief bill
G. O. P. hires seven anti-New Deal college professors to analyze the Roosevelt administration measures
Secretary Wallace admits Federal Government paid two AAA contract signers $1,000,000 each for reducing crops
Cuba's first Congress in three years opens
President Zamora is ousted by action of Cortes; charged with illegally using his authority; Barrios is acting President
Mussolini calls for total annihilation of Ethiopian forces to safeguard security of African colonies
Former President Calles and three followers are arrested

Sunbonnet Sue

When daffodil of smiling face
At Faster-time appears,
She wears the same gold bonnet
She's worn a thousand years.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Daily Anecdote

Washington's Modesty

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

UPON one occasion, when the Speaker of the Assembly returned thanks in glowing terms to George Washington for his services, he rose to express his acknowledgments; but he was so embarrassed that he could not utter a word.

"Sit down, Mr. Washington," said the Speaker. "Your modesty equals your valor—and that surpasses the power of any language which I possess."

Face the Sun

DON'T hunt for trouble,
But look for success
You'll find what you look for,
Don't look for distress.
If you see but your shadow
Remember, I pray,
That the sun is still shining,
But you're in the way.

Don't grumble, don't bluster,
Don't dream and don't shirk;
Don't think of your worries
But think of your work,
The worries will vanish,
The work will be done;
No one sees his shadow,
Who faces the sun.

—*Fleetwood*

In Lighter Vein

The Reason

Scottish Barber (engaging assistant): "I pay lower wages in the summer, because the worrk's easier."

Applicant: "But people get their hair cut just the same."

Scottish Barber: "Ay, but ye dinna hae to help them on wi' their overcoats."—*Pearson's.*

Hair Raising

"I told the boys about my adventures in the South Seas."

"What did they say?"

"Nothing; but they did put their hats on to keep their hair down."

Isn't It So?

We writers may dig and toil
And scratch our heads for more,
But somebody is sure to say
I've heard that joke before.

Handy Substitute

Tommy's Sister: "Tommy, what is a synonym?"

"A synonym," said Tommy wisely, "is a word you use when you can't spell the other one."—*Grit.*

Good Training

They were engaged to be married, and he was proudly relating his former adventures in Africa.

"I had to hack my way," said he, "through almost impenetrable jungle, chopping, slashing at thick undergrowth and trees—"

"Oh, George!" said she. "You'll do fine when you have to weed the garden!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Strategy

"I'm going to drive into the city with you this afternoon, James," said Mrs. Buynow. "I want to do a little shopping while the bargains are still on."

"I understand your strategic plans," responded her husband. "The drive is to be followed up with a counter attack."—*Toronto Globe.*

The Good Old Days

"You're quite right, grandpa, about the 'Music Goes 'Round' thing. But 'Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay' was no intellectual treat."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Just Goats

Monitor Camera Club, From O. W. Bauer, Los Angeles

A Playful-Looking Pair

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Indianapolis

SHE was a pretty girl, and though inexpensively dressed, looked very attractive. Only a close observer could have noticed the neat mend in one of her stockings. She stood near the glove counter in a large department store, talking to a clerk. She wished to purchase a pair of gloves for a special occasion, and obviously could afford none of those she fingered so wistfully. The understanding saleswoman soon dropped her insistent sales talk and leaned confidingly toward the girl and said: "I think I have just what you'd like, my dear, among some odds and ends. If you'll come back in about an hour, I'll take time out to look for them."

The young woman was grateful. When the hour had passed, she returned and was able to buy just the right gloves at the right price. Yes, she could fix that tiny place where the stitch was loose.

The pleased girl departed, hugging the glove package closely. The saleswoman could be heard humming a little tune.

Busy-ness

IT IS an undoubted truth that the less one has to do, the less time one finds to do it in. One yawns, one procrastinates, one can do it when one will, and therefore one seldom does it at all; whereas, those who have a great deal of business must buckle to it; and then they always find time enough to do it.—*Chesterfield.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Aaron—*Air'-un* (*ai* as in *fair*, *u* clipped-short).

Buoy—The new Webster's records a preference for *boo'-y* (*oo* as in *food*).

Chastisement—The accent is on the first syllable, *chas'-tiz-ment* (*a* and *i* short, *e* clipped-short).

Despise—The first *e* is as in *create*, *de-spize'*.

Ecstasy—*Ek'-sta-sy* (*e* short, *a* as in *sofa*).

"Ecstasy" came to us through the Middle French *ecstase*, "a swooning, trance," and the Late Latin *ecstasis*, "trance," from the Greek *ekstasis*, "displacement, derangement" — a word which gradually acquired the sense of "unbalanced by excessive joy." In modern use, however, the sense of overpowering joy has been somewhat tempered; so that whereas we still use "ecstasy" to denote extravagant joyous emotion, we seldom count it to be beyond all restraint.

Efficacious, efficacy—*Ef-ih-kay'-shus* (*e* short, *i* and *u* clipped-short, *a* long). *Ef'-ih-ka-sy* (*e* short, *i* clipped-short, *a* as in *sofa*).

Back of "efficacy" and "efficacious" lies the Latin *efficacia*, "power"; and the Latin word is a combination of *ex*, "out," and *facere*, "to make," roots also of "effect." Incidentally, Webster's definition of "efficacy" is "power to produce effects"; and in defining "efficacious," the same authority notes, "having power to produce the effect intended." The efficacy of an act, then, is its power to make itself felt, to give it effect; and if it does this, it is an efficacious act.

Erudite—*Ehr'-oo-dite* (*e* short, *oo* as in *foot*, *i* long).

This word is from the Latin *erudire*, "to be free from rudeness or roughness." Our word is used to describe a condition characterized by extensive knowledge of a bookish nature; that is, so-called intellectuality freed from the rudeness of ignorance.

Extolled—The *o* is short.

Ezekiel—Preferably three syllables, *E-zeek'-yel* (first *e* as in *create*, *ee* as in *feet*).

Hierarchy—*Hi'-er-ahr-ky* (*i* long, *e* as in *maker*, *a* as in *arm*; secondary emphasis on third syllable).

This word is applied broadly to a body of ecclesiastical rulers, but specifically to that form of church government administered by a body of officials organized in ranks or orders, each subordinate to the one above it. The word comes to us from the Greek *hierarchia*, "the power or post of a steward or president of sacred rites" (*hieros*, "sacred," and *archein*, "to rule").

Homage—The *h* is preferably sounded.

Irreconcilable—*Ir-rek-on-sile'-a-b'l* (first *i* short, *e* short, *o* clipped-short, second *i* long, *a* as in *sofa*; secondary accent on second syllable).

Lodestar—*Lode'-stahr* (long *o*, *a* as in *arm*; secondary accent on second syllable).

This name, like "polestar," is commonly applied to the North Star, but its figurative application is to that which leads, guides, or points the way.

Moses—Preferably *Mo'-zez* (long *o*, *e* clipped-short).

(Parenthetical matter)—Explanatory matter set off by parentheses is usually read at a somewhat faster tempo, and at a lower pitch, than the context.

Predestination—*Pre-des-tih-nay'-shun* (first *e* as in *create*, second short, *i* short, *a* long, *u* clipped-short; secondary accent on second syllable).

The name is applied to an ecclesiastical doctrine that the loving Father foreordains certain of His children to eternal bliss, and others to endless misery.

Vicarious—*Vi-kair'-ih-us* (first *i* long, *ai* as in *fair*, second *i* short, *u* clipped-short).

This word comes to us from the Latin *vicarius*, "a substitute"—originally an adjective applying to one who supplied the turn or place of another. The root is *vicis*, "turn, change." We use "vicarious" as an adjective, and principally in the sense of "performed or suffered in the place of another." The upright pupil does not attempt to pass an examination through a friend's vicarious efforts.

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Elisabeth

ELISABETH, the wife of Zacharias, is famed in Bible history as the mother of John the Baptist, the forerunner of the Messiah. Like her husband, she was of priestly descent, tracing her pedigree back to Moses' brother Aaron, the first great high priest of the Hebrew people (Luke 1:5). Indeed she seems to have been named after Aaron's wife, since "Elisabeth" is simply the Greek form of the Hebrew "Elisheba" (Ex. 6:23), which means literally "God is an oath," or, alternatively, "The oath, or promise, of God." Elisabeth reached old age without giving birth to a child (Luke 1:7), but, at length, her long life of constant patience and piety brought its reward (verse 6), for in fulfillment of the promise of the angel Gabriel, she bore a son and rejoiced that the stigma popularly attached to a childless woman (Luke 1:25) had at last been removed.

Puzzle Corner

VII

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

TODAY'S cryptogram contains a number of clues. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another. Many clues to the solution of cryptograms lie in the formation of the words, and, as in the case with this particular crypt, in the formation of the sentence itself.

ZYXWV UXT, ZSRV RXZZRQ,

RSPTY QSOXRN, RMLQ KPJY,

IMHV YSHF, TXLQ EHQQRN,

DSN JSOY, SWF UQ VXWF XE

NMP ISWZ ZM UQ MW ZYQ HMSP

ZM OPJJQOO.

As stated above, clues often lie in the formation of a sentence, as well as the words. Note, for example, the commas which are placed after every two words in the beginning of the message. This would indicate a series of short phrases or clauses, and since the final comma is followed by a three-letter word, our guess would be that the "SWF" represented the word "AND." Try substituting "A" for "S"; "N" for "W"; and "D" for the "F" throughout the message. Note also the two-letter words and the words which start with the letters "ZY—." The final word, "OPJJQOO," is known in cryptography as a "pattern word." It contains two or more repeated letters. For the benefit of beginners—others, it is hoped, will try solving it without this clue—the final word in this crypt is "SUCCESS." Success to you in solving it.

2. Beheadment

In Puzzledom, a "Beheadment" calls for the dropping of the first or initial letter of a word in order to form another word. Sometimes it is possible to continue this "beheading" as in the following puzzle.

From a certain word of five letters it is possible to take away the first and have a bit left; to take away another letter and yet the bit remains; to remove another letter, and leave it all there. What is the word?

3. A Problem

A snail climbs up a wall which is 20 feet high at the rate of 3 feet each day, but slips back 2 feet every night. How long will it take the snail to reach the top of the wall?

4. Word Building

Here's fun for a group. See how many words of four or more letters you and your friends can spell from the letters in the word "NEWSPAPER." Time yourselves, setting a limit, say, of five minutes.

[Answers Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Nominations

Question: A bylaw reads: "Nominations for officers and trustees shall be in writing. The clerk shall announce the names and nominees in alphabetical order. One who is not present shall not be eligible for election. The election shall be by ballot and a majority of votes cast shall be necessary for election. . . ."

An amendment has been proposed as follows: "Should all save one of the nominees withdraw, leaving but one name in nomination, this nomination shall be considered void and the polls shall be reopened for nominations. Two or more names shall be in nomination when the first vote is taken."

According to Robert's Rules, if only one name is left in nomination, any member may move that the clerk cast the vote for the nominee, for election, which would be unanimous. Would not this rule to declare a nomination void because there is only one left be illegal and contrary to parliamentary practice?

Answer: It is not clear from this whether nominations are made by a committee or by a nominating ballot. In either case, however, the amendment is permissible, although the need for it is not apparent. Its effect seems to reopen nominations, which, if there were no such bylaw, could be done by a simple majority vote. Putting it in the bylaw simply makes it mandatory instead of optional.

The question indicates, however, a misunderstanding of the rules regarding ballot voting. When the bylaws require a ballot vote on elections, as in this case, it would be improper to make a motion directing the clerk to cast the ballot for such a person (see Robert's Rules of Order, page 194). A vote by ballot would have to be taken even if there is only one name nominated. Robert also says (page 263): "Nomination is not necessary when the election is by ballot, as each member may vote for any eligible person whether nominated or not." This rule would hold unless the bylaws specifically state that ballots may be cast only for those nominated, which is not evident in this case.

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Think big, talk little, laugh easily, love much, work hard, give freely, pay cash and be kind if you want to be on the road to success.
2. Habit, A bit, Bit, It.
3. 18 days.
4. News, Paper, Wasp, Pane, Nape, Wren, Snap, Pans, Span, Rasp, Near, Parse, Pear, Reap, etc.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Share-the-Work Party

A JOLLY idea for a small party is to let the guests share the fun of preparing the refreshments. Into a hat, place slips bearing directions for each guest, for the candy making, the sandwich making, etc. Now let each guest pull a slip with directions; as for instance: "Measure out four cups of sugar into blue bowl"; "Add — tablespoons of butter"; "Mix thoroughly."

A young crowd will especially enjoy this informal way of starting off. Of course, all the preparatory work will be done before the merry gathering begins. The table may be set; but the completion of this task, with the arrangement of flowers and favors, may also be assigned. By the time the party is well on its way, everyone will be having a gay time.

—Amy B., Brooklyn.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Linoleum Lining

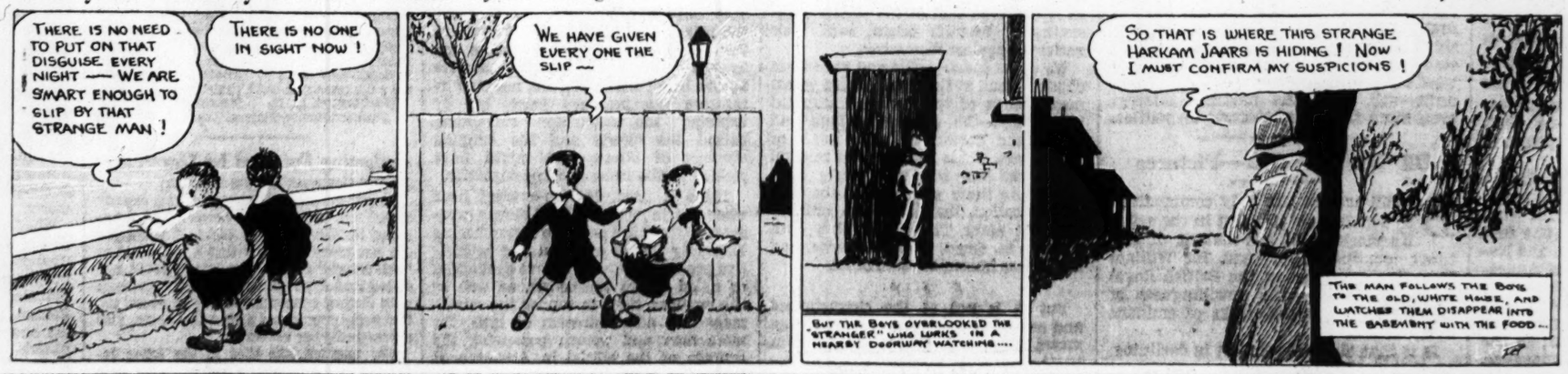
A NEED exists for a handy man, armed with a supply of new scrap linoleum to canvass neighborhoods.

When linoleum is fitted into cupboard shelves, or is tacked down as a lining for linen closet and kitchen drawers, it becomes a source of never-ending satisfaction to the busy housewife. Scrap linoleum can be obtained at a very moderate price from any linoleum shop.

Annie M. L., Van Nuys, Calif.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Followed by the Stranger*

By LE PELLEY


THERE IS NO NEED TO PUT ON THAT DISGUISE. EVERY NIGHT — WE ARE SMART ENOUGH TO SLIP BY THAT STRANGE MAN!
THERE IS NO ONE IN SIGHT NOW!
WE HAVE GIVEN EVERY ONE THE SLIP —
BUT THE BOYS OVERLOOKED THE "STRANGER" WHO LURKS IN A NEARBY DOORWAY WATCHING....
SO THAT IS WHERE THIS STRANGE HARKAM JAARS IS HIDING! NOW I MUST CONFIRM MY SUSPICIONS!
THE MAN FOLLOWS THE BOYS TO THE OLD, WHITE HOUSE, AND WATCHES THEM DISAPPEAR INTO THE BASEMENT WITH THE FOOD...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*He Meant Well, Anyway*

By CARMACK

When the Boss came home from school today I wiggled my tail and danced around to beat the band and tried to coax him into a frolic —
I wanted to keep him from finding out that two cute little birds were building a nest in the bird house he put up -
The other day he shooed two away when they were only looking around and investigating it —
Well, sir - I was just thinking how well my trick was working when the Boss's mother called out and said - "Two little Blue birds are building a nest in your bird house" - And the Boss seemed to think it was great news!
And he went flying around the house to have a look at them - Wow! did I feel like two cents!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Impatience and a Constitution

IT WAS largely impatience that caused the unseating of President Zamora of Spain. The radical Leftists were flushed with election victory and couldn't curb their eagerness for instant, drastic reforms. They felt that the moderate conscience of Zamora would not permit him to sanction their program. They couldn't wait until his term expired. So a pretext of sorts was found, and the Republic was treated to what amounted to an impeachment.

The situation was delicate in the extreme. Señor Zamora was probably the best friend the Leftists had in the Government. He had stoutly refused to ask the Rightist leader, Gil Robles, to form a cabinet, because he did not trust Robles to support the Republic. Month after month of coalition cabinets futilely came and went, but still Zamora stuck to his guns. He would not let the Right machine seize power.

Then, of course, came the Left election victory and the tables were turned. To the jubilant radicals, Zamora was an intolerable drag on immediate and stern reforms. He is an earnest Roman Catholic. How, the Left asked, could he in any conscience permit their stern measures against the civil power and wealth of that church? Moreover, the radicals hungrily eyed the large landed estates, whose division for the masses is the central plank on any radical platform. And they knew that President Zamora's church was tightly bound up with the political fortunes of the landowning aristocracy. As an honorable man, he could only block their reforms, the Left argued, and so they deposed him.

Such impatience is regrettable to a degree that radical Spain does not yet conceive. To begin with, land reform is simply not to be accomplished by parceling out the grandees' estates. There is all the ignorance and inertia of a hereditary peasantry to be overcome. There is capital to be organized for fertilizer and seed, and marketing co-operatives have to be built. And above all, the stubborn task of wresting crops from the parched, lifeless Spanish soil requires a degree of costly irrigation and human energy that are not to be decreed overnight by a vote of the Cortes.

In the field of government, impatience is even more perilous. In a country of polarized politics like Spain, where there is but little insulation of moderates between the flaming extremes, force begets force readily. And the ousting of President Zamora was virtually an act of compulsion. It was the Rightist leader himself who warned the Left in the debate that they were using a last-resort constitutional device to undermine the spirit of constitutionalism. Dictatorial tactics of the Left will provoke retaliation in kind from the right. And an angry headlong conflict of Communist and Fascist forces is the one thing Spain cannot afford to risk.

There is too much of good liberalism in the Spanish Constitution for liberals to watch it being undermined without a protest. It is the only guarantee of rational reform in a country of such extremes. The alternative is autocracy of some sort, from right or left. And in a country where men prize individual freedom above all else, that alternative is not pleasant to contemplate.

Professors Triumphant

THEY are cheering on the campuses. In the ivy-covered, brown-stained shingled houses adjoining the Gothic cloisters of American universities there is rejoicing. For vested knowledge has won again.

For three long years, now, it has looked pretty black for the academic thinker. Of course, it didn't look bad at first. Back in those brave, young days of 1932 President Roosevelt recruited his "brain trust" from the teeming campuses, and young professors rolled up their sleeves—as their leader, Dr. Tugwell, sang—and prepared to make America over.

It became apparent, however, that a good part of America objected. The revolt against brain trusts began. Is Dr. Wirt forgotten? He it was who fired the first resounding shot. And since then the Republican National Committee, the American Liberty League, and countless ordinary folk have combined in a long and piercing wail against "these professors."

But these professors have won! In the most astonishing political announcement of an astonishing campaign, the Republican National Committee reveals the formation of its own "brain trust." For in the headline-writer's tag, and the popular slogan, the hiring of nine academicians and thirty assistants can be described and is described only as a brain trust.

Of course, seriously, there is need of expert technicians in government. The Republican National Committee has done exactly the right thing. But it has also wiped out the "brain trust" issue. For the public cannot be expected to distinguish between sets of advisers.

A cartoonist properly depicts the voter's plight when, running around a corner pursued by one gentleman in academic robes and mortarboard, beaming blandly behind his horn-rimmed glasses, he encounters a precisely identical academic gentleman coming in the opposite direction. The "brain trust," it seems, has come to stay.

Mostly Smoke

POLITICAL foes of the Curley administration who expected the Republican-dominated Ways and Means Committee to furnish campaign cannonade could not but have been disappointed in the budget report filed with the House by the committee yesterday. Despite sixty days of charges and hints of charges which appeared to be escaping from the committee like wisps of smoke from deep-burning fires of extravagance, actual evidence of such major conflagration fortunately was missing from the committee's report.

The Governor's budget was for $77,621,804. The committee's recommendation cut $9,723,467 off his request. Of this cut, $9,000,000 consisted of a bond issue for new building, including an addition to the State House. The Governor has defended this building program on the ground that it would save rents now paid and result in eventual economies. In any case, this is a matter of policy, not of waste.

There may be items and incidents of the Curley administration deserving criticism and possibly the charge of extravagance, but on the record it is only fair to admit that political opponents failed to uncover much of anything in the way of spending that could not be disputed as reasonable differences over fiscal policies.

Patronage—Public Parasite

DESPOILING a spoilsman continues one of the most difficult tasks the American people must undertake. As a letter from the National League of Women Voters to Speaker Byrns of the House of Representatives bluntly puts it, "The American people are tired of the patronage system." But the tenacity with which the parasitic vine of political patronage clings to the tree of government indicates that it will take more than weariness of the ever-paying public to dislodge its tentacles.

The adhesiveness of this efficiency-sapping growth to the government services has this further illustration: The Ramspeck Bill, which would place first, second and third-class postmasters under civil service rules, and to which the women voters are giving active support, has been indorsed by President Roosevelt and even by James A. Farley, Postmaster (and spoilsmaster) General of the Roosevelt Administration. But it is apparent that more influence than either of these indorsers has yet exercised will be required to prevent the bill from being pigeonholed.

Opposition to the bill, it now develops, comes not only from some Republicans who are not willing to see so many Democrats made into permanent job holders in the Federal Government, and from sincere citizens who object to some of the types of employees who have been rewarded by Farley for voting "right"; it comes from local and state party politicians who have been able to make politically profitable use of patronage in "back home" affairs. The vine that flowers so profusely at the top of national government steals nourishment among the very roots of the American system.

Pressure to bring the Ramspeck Bill to vote is necessary at this time for another reason. It is usual for administrations to "cover in" their "faithful" as permanent employees of the Government by extending the civil service just before going out of office. Not until another election year will any administration have again those strong political reasons for merit system extension which have usually been present in past successes for civil service reform.

But the pleasure of politics should be secondary to the efficiency of government services. A more militant attitude on the part of Administration leaders to put first, second and third-class postmasterships under the merit system now—especially with provisions for examinations to weed out those appointees who are totally unfit—will serve the national interest even more than the interests of politics.

Off With the Old—Pictures

BOOKS are not the only commodities of which there is a glut in the artistic markets. Of the making of pictures, too, there is no end. Sir William Llewellyn, president of the British Royal Academy, deplores the unwillingness of the public to buy the works of eminent living artists.

Is it that the taste for art is declining, or that people are living in apartment houses, with limited wall space, rather than in houses? Or simply that there are so many pictures already in existence that no more are wanted? It has been suggested by an Englishman, Mr. Ernest Blaikley, that one day every year should be devoted by the householder to a careful scrutiny of his pictures; and that those which he cannot conscientiously praise should be ruthlessly condemned.

After all, the majority of bought pictures, having had their day, like books, become joys that have lost their savor. The masterpiece will remain, and also the picture with some small but lasting charm. The rest have served their purpose. They suited the mood and the fashion of a moment; now they are outmoded and in danger of becoming preposterous relics of an outworn taste. Gaily assembled for the annual bonfire, they will make a glorious and moving exit.

Far East Embers

Book News of the Day

WAR clouds over the Pacific are turned inside out and chemically analyzed in two books from Japanese and Russian sources that precipitate one conclusion: Japan must stop expanding or face war with Britain, Russia, the United States—singly or in combination.

Lt.-Comdr. Tōta Ishimaru, of the Imperial Japanese Navy, words the formula by saying that Britain must give way, yield parts of her empire and trade to Japan. He never considers the possibility of Japan's reversal from within of militaristic imperialism, in JAPAN MUST FIGHT BRITAIN (New York: Telegraph Press. $3), translated from the Japanese by Instructor-Captain G. V. Rayment, Royal British Navy, Retired.

Because Britain is not expected to yield, war with Japan is held inevitable. Much has been heard of late about a rising Italy ready to dismember the "decadent" British Empire. Lt.-Comdr. Ishimaru casts Japan for the role, at least in the Far East.

The Russian authors, O. Tanin and E. Yohan, show their conviction that Japan must fight a major war in their study of the economic sinews of the Island Empire, WHEN JAPAN GOES TO WAR (New York: Vanguard. $3). Their estimate is Japan could hold out a year or two, not more.

Conflict between Japan and Britain, rather than between Japan and Russia, might be expected to crowd the mental horizon of an Imperial Navy officer. Who rides the seas feels Britain's power.

It is frequently pointed out that no major economic collision impends between the United States and Japan. War, if it came, would be fanned by emotion, racial prejudice or the accidents of international relations. But Britain enjoys no such relative immunity.

Both books touch the question of when and how the United States might be drawn into a Pacific war. Authors Tanin and Yohan apparently expect Japanese penetration into the continent of Asia to arouse the Russian Bear. Britain and the United States might then be drawn into a general war.

Lt.-Comdr. Ishimaru paints England as Japan's first foe, in importance and possibly in point of time. He relies on British diplomacy to ensnare the American public and the United States Navy into helping fight its wars. Then, assuming that Japan is crushed, he sees the two maritime giants turning on each other in a final struggle for supremacy.

Without American help, this Japanese naval officer believes Britain could not defeat Japan. Both these books present factual material and raise questions of immediate bearing on peace or war in the Pacific, and possibly the world.

R. H. S.

North . . South . . East . . West

More of His Kind Needed

By Frank L. Perrin

NOT all the interesting stories about Arkansas are told by stage and radio comedians. Neither were the best of them written, a generation ago, by Opie Read, or the virtues of people sung to the tune of the "Arkansaw Traveler." Not so often in later years, as formerly, do people chuckle when told of the meeting, on a railway train, of two men who were strangers to each other. One of these, being asked where he hailed from, replied that he was from Maine. The other, in answering a similar inquiry, said he was from Arkansas. "And now laugh, if you want to." No, people do not laugh at their Arkansas neighbors any more, except when the Arkansans, as it has been said of the thrifty jokesmiths of Scottish origin, turn their native wit against themselves.

We do, of course, smile and sometimes chuckle aloud at the vagaries and verbal meanderings of the sages of a fabled Pine Ridge—the philosophic Lum and Abner, and likewise of "Bob" Burns of Van Buren. These more or less faithful delineators have somewhat larger audiences than those who read, at the time of publication, the home-spun philosophies of Mark Twain, Bill Nye, Josh Billings, M. Quad, "Bob" Burdette, and their more immediate successors.

* * *

But it is not of the characterized and caricatured Arkansan, singly or *en masse*, that I wish here to write. I want to set down what I believe to be a unanimous tribute to the courage, honesty and official integrity of the Attorney General of the State of Arkansas, Carl E. Bailey, who refused the tender of a $50,000 bribe if he would assent to or connive to make possible the escape of a fugitive arrested and held for extradition to New York.

News stories have related the incident, describing the accusations, the indictment, and the circumstances of the flight and apprehension. The question of guilt or innocence remains to be determined. But it may be observed, without prejudice to the accused, that the offer of a bribe of such sizable proportions, not for conspiring to bring about an acquittal, but for the privilege of defeating extradition, establishes a quite convincing case of presumptive guilt which cannot easily be explained away.

The picture of the fugitive painted by news dispatches and radio speakers identifies him with the all too familiar school once tutored and supervised by another public enemy known to his familiars and the police and Government men as "Dutch Schultz." This successor and emulator is, or has been, known as "Lucky"—Charles (Lucky) Luciano.

* * *

Newspaper readers, day after day, and the equally inquisitive but somewhat less studious listeners who, to paraphrase the lamented Will Rogers, would say "all we know is what we hear over the radio," have grown somewhat apprehensive and understandably suspicious lest the vast majority of those in whom public confidence has been reposed are vulnerable. Perhaps the Arkansas Attorney General has not, by a single stroke, dissipated this suspicion or established, convincingly, the integrity of those chosen to enforce the law. But he has, by his courage and in face of the possibility of his sincere motive being misunderstood, not only by refusing the proffered bribe, but by exposing the attempted corruption, balked the efforts and the cunning strategy of others who might have yielded to the same subtle temptation.

There is need, in this critical hour when the vaunted power of money arrogates to itself the privilege of purchasing immunity for its unlawful and acquisitive possessors when they are challenged or haled before the courts, as well as the assumed right to hinder the enactment and administration of laws, for more men and women possessing the courage of the official in Arkansas. It should be made apparent, first of all, that the public—and by that is meant the honest and self-respecting people everywhere—will stand by and support those who regard their official oaths and obligations as sacred. All too often, since the days of "Boss" Tweed and his ring, and since long before that time, the despoilers, the conscienceless profiteers, and the modern racketeers, so-called, have purchased at least temporary immunity, and frequently have convinced themselves that the way of the transgressor is not hard, and that crime does pay. Justice, the handmaiden of civilized society, has been "sold down the river."

Neither fame nor glory may be the reward of those who, like the ruddy Wisconsin Governor, Jeremiah M. Rusk, might say, "I seen my duty and I done it," but there cannot fail to come a realization—a satisfaction—in one's undisputed possession of a clear conscience.

The New Mahout

"Price Wars vs. Monopoly"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I regret that I find myself unable to agree with the point of view expressed by The Christian Science Monitor in its editorial entitled "Price Wars vs. Monopoly."

The underlying assumption of the editorial is that the prime purpose of the Sugar Institute was price fixation, as shown by the following quotation: "If price-fixing under government supervision is dangerous, as it proved to be under NRA, surely it is dangerous without supervision." I do not think this assumption is justified. The United States Supreme Court found that "The distinctive feature of the basic agreement was not the advance announcement of prices *or a concert to maintain any particular basis price for any period.*" Again, in referring to the operations of the Beet Sugar Manufacturers' Association and the "Off Shore Producers," the Supreme Court says, *"In neither case was there any agreement as to price or price differentials."* Consequently, it seems to me that the finding that the "dominant purpose" of the institute was to create and maintain a uniform price structure, must be read as indictative not of an intent to fix and maintain an artificial price level, but rather a uniformity of movement of prices up or down. Which is a wholly different matter.

In this connection, the courts emphasize the fact that sugar is a standardized commodity which responds primarily and chiefly to price quotatic Sugar prices, therefore, must constantly proach and tend toward uniformity. The pose of the institute, as I understand it, was to regulate this tendency rather than to produce it, to regulate the procedure which normally tends to uniformity rather than to fix and hold an arbitrarily agreed price.

Had the judicial knowledge of economics been equal to its knowledge of law, it does not seem to me that the court ever would have said what it did in condemning the agreement to adhere to published prices. In the first place, secret prices mean secret preferences, secret discounts, secret discriminations, all of which are the antithesis of transactions in the "open market," which is the essential of competition. The open price list is, therefore, in fact the modern equivalent and the only practicable modern equivalent of the primitive open market, which was an auction at which all buyers and all sellers were represented and bid freely against each other.

Granted that some of the subsidiary operations of the Sugar Institute may have been open to criticism, nevertheless, these factors could have been separated from the main issue, which was equality of terms by each refiner to all of its trade and knowledge of these terms to all competitors.

If equality of terms openly stated is justice, and I think it is, if there was no agreement as to price levels and the court said there was none, it seems to me that the lack of economic understanding in the court as to the true requirements of free competition led to a judicial denial of a movement which was clearly in the public interest. It seems to me rather to be regretted that this decision turns back the movement to establish real open market conditions in distribution and forces a continuation of the secret preferences and discriminations from which distribution generally suffers, to the extreme disadvantage of the small merchant and the inevitable transfer of the loss burden to the shoulders of labor. For this will be the ultimate result of an unregulated price competition which throws the distribution service into the hands of the combinations which can obtain preference. And as these combinations ultimately dictate the manufacturers' sales returns so do they dictate the wages of labor.

Had this decision sustained the principle of the open market instead of denying it; had the court joined with the Sugar Institute in establishing equal and known terms to all buyers as the policy of distribution, a materially constructive service would have been rendered to the business world and all that is dependent upon it. Instead of which the old evils remain to work their baneful results.

Washington, D. C. NELSON B. GASKILL
Former Member Federal Trade Commission

Budgeting Enforced by Low Wages

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In self-defense, the Boston "dress expert" would like to make her viewpoint on minimized budgets clear. In the first place, she did not intend to imply that a girl could be "well dressed" on any such sum as $72.88. She stated that although she had had experience with clothes budgeting for twelve years, she had never approached such a low figure, $150 a year being her minimum.

Her question like that in the letter reprinted in the Monitor's columns was: Is it possible to dress at all on $77.75 (the New York figure)? She found that it is possible to dress on that amount; that it is not possible to dress well (according to modern standards) on that amount. Most emphatically it is not right to dress on that amount if it can be avoided.

It was assumed that a New York social service agency would not be budgeting a girl's clothes if the girl were getting a living wage.

Regarding the statement: "No employer would care to be represented by a secretary in the shoddy garments which the mind pictures for that annual expenditure." It would seem that an employer who was at all sensitive as to how he was represented by his secretary would not be paying her such a small salary as to necessitate her limiting her clothes budget to only $72.88 a year.

Although she deplores the fact that such low prices for clothing are available only because of poorly paid factory workers (a $50 dress may be "lavishly embroidered" by sweatshop labor, too), the writer does not close her eyes to the fact that there are hundreds of women today who have to be clothed on such amounts. THE BOSTON BUDGETER
Boston.

The Wide Horizon

Progress in Central Europe

By R. H. Markham

VIENNA

DURING recent months the countries of central and southeast Europe have made progress toward a better understanding. It would be a mistake to overrate this advance, but still one may be encouraged by what has been accomplished.

Too much talking does not always promote harmony, and during the visits of kings and ministers in Paris earlier this year, the world was flooded with far too many tendentious reports.

One day it was announced that Russia was to take Italy's place in central Europe, a little later that Bulgaria was entering the Balkan Entente and then that the Little Entente had consented to the restoration of the Hapsburgs. It was a jamboree for journalists and diplomats, and fascinating rumors flew from Paris to the ends of the earth.

But Europe is made up of hard facts and most of those hard facts remain unchanged. If the Little Entente should consent to Otto's return, then it would forgo the chief ideal for which it was created. The Little Entente exists chiefly to keep the Hapsburgs out of central Europe.

And, if Joseph Stalin should be accepted as the protector of Roman Catholic Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, Chancellor of Austria, or the extreme Fascist leader, Prince Rüdiger von Starhemberg, then there would be no logic, and cats could thereafter be appointed the protectors of mice, and foxes of doves.

* * *

Nor is it to be believed that it is at all possible to eliminate and isolate from central Europe both Germany and Italy. Those nations together comprise 110,000,000 people. That is almost a third of the inhabitants of the continent, west of Russia. And it is those nations which buy most of the merchandise central Europe has to sell. So, it is useless to try to solve the problems of central and southeast Europe without Germany and Italy. Perhaps a great European military combination could defeat Italy and Germany, but it cannot bring economic equilibrium to central Europe without them.

Nor is it to be supposed that the Austrians can suddenly forget their history, their pride, and their former domination, that they can make a "right about face," openly admit their permanent dependence on the Little Entente and join a combination against both Germany and Italy, as well as against the Hapsburgs.

Conciliation will, of course, not be reached by any such radical renunciation of national ideals. Even the most callous realists must realize that nations, though desperately poor, do not sell national ideals for a loan or trade treaty.

In other words, central Europe remains essentially the same as formerly, but still, there is some progress toward co-operation.

For example, developments in connection with the Hapsburg question show a slightly favorable balance. On the one side, Otto has finished school and is ready to mount a throne. He will now be restless, eager to act, and inclined to make secret plans for returning. In addition, public opinion in Austria is turning in his favor. The Government has declared for him, and Austria's one political organization, the Fatherland Front, of which Prince von Starhemberg is chief, has accepted Royalist propaganda as part of its activity. Many meetings in favor of Otto's return are being held throughout Austria. The drive in this direction is certainly stronger than ever before.

* * *

But, on the other hand, France and England, along with the Little Entente, have very plainly told Vienna that they are categorically opposed to Otto's return. Germany is even more emphatically against it, and Italy does not favor it. So, even if all the Austrians wanted Otto back they would not dare defy the whole of Europe. One of the very few things on which all of Europe is agreed is that Otto shall not return. This will tend to tranquillize central Europe. This is not a new alignment, but recently the will of Europe is shown more clearly than formerly.

The tendency toward more commercial co-operation is also favorable. The Chancellor of Austria has been in Prague and Dr. Milan Hodza, the Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia, has been in Vienna. This means no radical or sweeping change, but is a hopeful tendency. Austria cannot possibly buy anything more from Czechoslovakia unless that country buys more from Austria, but there is not much it needs from Austria. So no great trade improvement is foreseen. However, a much friendlier atmosphere has been created and Italy is thereby being drawn toward the Little Entente. Of course, as long as sanctions continue there can be no trade improvement with Italy.

In Hungary, there has not been much of a change of attitude. The Government sticks to Italy, Germany, Poland and treaty revision. Yet it does not refuse to consider better commercial relations with the Little Entente.

The most favorable development is that the Czechoslovakian Prime Minister, who is also Foreign Minister, is decidedly for general central European co-operation.

The balance, then, must be weighed on fine scales but it tips in favor of conciliation and co-operation.